

Mitterrand Ends Visit To Israel Affirming Paris' Commitment

From Agency Dispatches
TEL AVIV — President François Mitterrand ended a three-day state visit to Israel Friday, heralding a revival of French-Israeli friendship despite public differences over Palestinian rights.

"Words are of less worth than acts," Mr. Mitterrand said in farewell remarks at Ben-Gurion Air-

Max Leibowitch, Last Jew Left in Shanghai, Is Dead

Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — Max Leibowitch, 75, the last Jew in Shanghai, died Jan. 3 of chronic bronchitis. He was buried last month in Hong Kong's Jewish cemetery.

One of the 35,000 Jews who found refuge in Shanghai from the wars and pogroms of Europe, Mr. Leibowitch remained in the city long after virtually all other Jews had left and became a poignant reminder of another era.

He lived his last years in a small, one-room apartment, cared for by two Chinese men and, until her death last autumn, his Chinese wife. He suffered from Parkinson's disease.

Born in the Polish city of Lodz in 1906, Mr. Leibowitch came as a boy with his family first to Tianjin, where there was a small White Russian and Jewish community. They later moved to Shanghai.

As the Nazis swept through Central Europe, European Jews fled to Shanghai, one of the few places they could enter without visas, and found a measure of safety there. But they eventually came to realize that their situation was to leave after the war.

WARSAW — Polish authorities announced Friday night that they had detained a Roman Catholic priest for an alleged connection with the killing last month of a policeman.

PAP, the official press agency, carried the announcement of the priest's detention, following official reports that a priest in Koszalin had been sentenced to prison for three and a half years on charges of slandering the country's Communist system.

The two developments were viewed by some observers here as making a serious turn in church-state relations.

There was no comment from the Polish church on the priest's conviction. The verdict was reported a few hours before a U.S. congressional delegation was to meet with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of the Polish church.

The press agency said that a

port, "I hope we have had a few breakthroughs."

Citing the "permanence of our commitment to Israel," Mr. Mitterrand expressed the hope that his visit had opened the way to a building of "mutual confidence" between his nation and the Jewish state.

He made no reference to Palestinian rights, an issue he raised repeatedly during his 50-hour stay and which prompted public sparring between him and Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

President Yitzhak Navon, who led Israeli dignitaries at the airport ceremony, told Mr. Mitterrand his visit "captured the hearts" of all Israelis and "dispersed the clouds" in relations between the two countries.

Mr. Begin, overcome by exhaustion during a state dinner given Thursday by Mr. Mitterrand, stayed home on doctor's orders and sent his deputy, Simcha Ehrlich, to represent him.

But Mr. Begin, 68, did meet Friday morning with Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister.

"I found him totally well now," Mr. Cheysson told reporters after the session, which lasted nearly an hour. "We were a bit worried to see him the day before last night, but I found he was in good shape as before, as dynamic as always."

Officials said Mr. Begin and Mr. Cheysson resumed the discussion on the Palestinian issue that had dominated attention during the visit, but there was no sign that either side had changed its position.

Mr. Cheysson invited his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Shamir, to visit Paris in May at a date to be set. The two countries, which have had cool relations since De Gaulle



President Mitterrand reviews an honor guard at Ben-Gurion Airport before leaving Israel Friday.

cut off military aid in 1967, also announced plans to revive a joint committee for economic and technological cooperation that had been dormant since 1971.

Mr. Mitterrand, meanwhile, flew by helicopter to Israel's northern coast for a tour of ruins in Acre and a visit to Kibbutz Lohameh Haghettaot, where he visited a museum dedicated to Jewish resistance fighters of World War II.

The French leader, who is planning a one-day trip to Washington Friday, told reporters he hopes to discuss a broad range of issues with President Reagan.

The White House announced the visit Thursday. The two leaders last met at the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, in October.

The French president said he would fly by Concorde from Paris to Washington and return the same day on scheduled Air France flights.

Mixed Reaction in Arab World

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Palestinian leaders and newspapers across the Arab world reacted critically Friday to Mr. Mitterrand's support for a Palestinian state, while Egypt and a top Arab League official welcomed it.

Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali of Egypt said that the French president's statement Thursday was "identical to the Egyptian position."

In Tunis, the Arab League secretary-general, Cheddi Klibi, hailed

Mr. Mitterrand's speech as an "affirmation of the Palestinian people's right to a fatherland."

But Yasser Arafat Rabbo, who heads the Palestine Liberation Organization information department, called Mr. Mitterrand's speech "a big step backward," saying that he had tried "to equate the aggressor and the victim."

And Beirut newspapers quoted Farouk Qaddoumi, head of the FLO political department, as saying Mr. Mitterrand's visit to Israel had dashed Palestinian hopes of a neutral French role in the Middle East.

Newspapers in Syria condemned Mr. Mitterrand's statement. Newspapers in Jordan and the Gulf states were also generally critical, although the governments made no immediate comment.

Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, reported that Pope John Paul II is expected to postpone his visit to Poland later this year if martial law is still in force.

Pope John Paul had accepted an invitation to return to his homeland in August for the 60th anniversary celebration of the Jasna Gora shrine in Czestochowa.

Balloons Sail to Poland
NEKSO, Denmark (AP) — Thousands of helium-filled balloons were released Friday from a Danish beach toward Poland, bearing advice to Poles on how to contend with a new and opposing group that calls itself "Freedom Balloons for Poland."

The action was undertaken in defiance of a Danish government ban. Police took the names of participants in the operation, but made no real attempt to stop it.

The United States opposes the projected pipeline on strategic grounds, but Mr. Lambedorff said Thursday in a Bundestag speech that he saw no political danger to Western Europe because of the pipeline, which is to start supplying natural gas to Western Europe in 1984.

Western diplomats said they could not recall a similar occasion when so many senior officials of the Brezhnev leadership demonstrated their approval of a cultural event in this manner.

Analysts said their appearance at "So We Shall Triumph," a play by Mikhail Shatrov about Lenin's last days and the beginning of the leadership succession process, was reminiscent of similar displays of collective unity during the Khrushchev era 20 years ago, when the Soviet leadership sought to mask dissension in its ranks.

The play, which has evoked wide interest among Soviet intellectuals, takes a viewpoint virtually identical to one that Konstantin U. Chernenko, Mr. Brezhnev's closest associate on the Politburo and his apparent candidate as his own successor, has been pronouncing in recent months.

A diplomatic analyst said Thursday that Mr. Chernenko appeared

to have adopted the play as a vehicle for conveying the image of himself as a practical, realistic leader, a loyal Leninist yet a man who was conscious of the evils of Stalinism and concerned about the welfare of the people. At 70, he is five years younger than Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Chernenko accompanied Mr. Brezhnev to the play Wednesday night and has now seen it twice since opening night Jan. 24.

The only full member of the Politburo who lives in Moscow and who has not been seen at a performance is Andrei P. Kirilenko, 75, who is considered likely to emerge as a principal rival to Mr. Chernenko as Mr. Brezhnev's successor.

Mr. Kirilenko was last seen in public Feb. 15. He was not listed among officials who met with the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, during his visit this week.

Diplomats said that a nonpolitical reason such as illness may account for his absence from public view but that he may also not care to identify himself with what has become Mr. Chernenko's play.

The play is set mainly between December, 1922, and March, 1923, after Lenin was incapacitated by a stroke and shortly before his death in January, 1924. It depicts him dictating his last political testament — in part criticizing Stalin as rude and unworthy and urging his removal from high party positions — at a time when the Soviet Union's first political succession was just beginning.

A number of theatergoers have found the play suggestive by analogy of an enfeebled Brezhnev in his last days, but Mr. Brezhnev's

3 Atom Plants Canceled in U.S. Cutback

Lower Power Needs, Building Costs Cited

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Tennessee Valley Authority has announced that it will halt construction of three nuclear power plants on which it has spent \$2.1 billion, a move that will lay off 4,800 workers in Tennessee and Alabama, where unemployment is above the national average.

"We simply don't need all the plants we have under construction; we have to put these plants in mothballs," S. David Freeman, a TVA director, said in a telephone interview Thursday. "Our electrical load forecast is way down at the same time that the costs of construction have escalated at an unbelievable rate."

About 2,800 workers will be laid off in Tennessee, where unemployment is at 12 percent, and 2,000 workers, most of whom are from Alabama, where unemployment is over 19 percent, will lose their jobs.

The three reactors would have generated almost 4 million kilowatts of electricity and would have cost \$10.3 billion. Their shutdown will make a total of eight nuclear power units to be deferred by the TVA in the last three years. The TVA has four reactors operating and is completing five more.

Mr. Freeman said that nuclear construction costs have risen so fast that the TVA now could build three coal-fired plants to generate 900,000 kilowatts that would cost no more to build and operate than one large nuclear plant generating 1 million kilowatts.

Errors at California Plant
WASHINGTON (NYT) — Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials have announced that "hundreds" of changes may be required in the troubled Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California before the plant could be operated safely.

Harold R. Denton, head of the NRC's office of nuclear reactor regulation, told the commission that 111 errors and "open items," or possible errors, had been discovered at the \$2.3-billion facility near San Luis Obispo, Calif., which could raise "significant" questions about the facility's ability to withstand an earthquake.

Vote Against New Reactor
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, by a 3-2 vote, Friday rejected a Reagan administration request to begin accelerated construction of the controversial \$3.2-billion Clinch River breeder reactor near Oak Ridge, Tenn. Environmental groups hailed the decision and predicted the action would prompt Congress to discontinue funds for the project.

Ontario Compensates 2 Nuclear Workers Who Developed Cancer

By Philip J. Hills

WASHINGTON — Two Canadian nuclear workers who developed cancer have been awarded compensation because of their exposure to radiation on the job, apparently the first time such compensation has been awarded to reactor workers in North America, Canadian nuclear officials announced.

Some uranium miners in the United States have been compensated for cancers contracted due to radiation, and several reactor employees in Britain have been given compensation because of radiation-induced disease as well, but the two Canadian cases are apparently the first of their kind on this continent.

One of the workers, died of leukemia and the other has cancer of the lymph glands. Both had worked in nuclear plants for more than 25 years, but neither had been exposed to radiation in excess of limits considered safe by nuclear regulators in Canada and the United States, according to an announcement by Canadian officials Thursday.

"It's the first time this has happened in a nuclear establishment — radiation as a possible contributing cause of cancer," said Hal Tracy, a spokesman for Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the government agency that runs the nuclear plant at Chalk River, Ontario.

The awards by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board could have a significant effect as a precedent for the nuclear industry and its workers, and could have an impact as well on standards for radiation exposure. Some critics contend that the United States and Canada have lagged behind Britain in developing standards of compensation for radiation poisoning. In Britain, such compensation has been awarded in several cases in recent years.

Atomic Energy of Canada said Thursday that radiation was the

most probable cause of the cancers that killed one of the workers and disabled the other. Each had received more than 100 rem of low-level radiation, accumulated over three decades of work at the plant. The average amount of radiation that people in the United States receive from nature is about three-tenths of a rem per year.

Both men were employed at the research reactor at Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, near Ottawa. They were not exposed to radiation amounts that were above the recommended limit of 5 rem per year but both were long-term employees of the plant. One worked there 28 years and the other 31 years.

"We have always believed there was an increased risk of cancer due to radiation exposure," Mr. Tracy said. "But we are classed as a safe industry, no more than one job death per 10,000 workers."

Atomic Energy of Canada said in a news release Thursday that most industries have occupational risks of death much higher than the nuclear industry. Between one in 1,000 and one in 5,000 may die from occupational causes in other industries.

The widow of the worker who died of leukemia has received the top amount granted by the board, \$492 per month. The worker who has cancer of the lymph glands has received a pension equal to 100 percent of his wages, or about \$1,355 per month, the highest the board can award.

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Old Guard Laborite Falls to Rules Shift

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Fred Mulley is 63. The son of a common laborer, he left school at 18 to go to work as a clerk, then served as a sergeant in World War II, spending almost five years as a German prisoner of war.

Since then, he has earned an honors degree at Oxford, pursued economic research projects, qualified as a trial lawyer and shaped a highly successful political career. For 32 years, he has been the member of Parliament for Sheffield Park; he has served as defense minister, as transport minister and, from 1974 to 1975, as chairman of the Labor Party.

A classic example, as one of his friends put it, "of the right of the slightly gray member of the postwar meritocracy."

Changes in Rules
In the past, a man like Mr. Mulley, who represents a solidly Labor constituency, could have been sure of holding onto his seat in the House of Commons until he retired or died. Instead, he was humiliatingly ousted last Sunday by his constituency — the latest and most prominent victim of the changes within his party that have shifted it sharply to the left and

caused the emergence of the Social Democratic Party.

Several years ago, Tony Benn, the leader of the Labor left wing, began campaigning for a series of changes in the party's rules. One of them, finally approved 18 months ago, is only now beginning to take effect in the toppling of Mr. Mulley and others on the right of the party. The change set up a process called re-selection, which requires that every MP be reelected by his constituency party before each election.

Previously, MPs in safe seats were almost automatically re-elected, and they had relatively little to fear from their usually undermanned but in many cases fiercely militant constituency parties.

Mr. Mulley was challenged in Sheffield Park, a section of the Yorkshire steel-making city, by Richard Caborn, 37, a left-wing member of the European Parliament. Mr. Caborn won, putting an end to Mr. Mulley's political career and infuriating the embattled right of the party, which believes that such ousters threaten what little credibility Labor has retained through months of infighting.

By challenging Mr. Mulley, Mr. Caborn defied a party understanding that European parliamentarians would not contest the re-selection of established MPs.

Demonstrating how little control senior party figures exert over grass-roots activists, Mr. Caborn won despite the intervention on Mr. Mulley's behalf of Michael Foot, the party leader, and Clive Jenkins, leader of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff, one of the country's strongest trade unions.

Identified With NATO
Labor moderates said that the former defense minister lost because he was identified with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and with nuclear deterrence, both of which are unpopular with the militants; because he backed Denis Healey over Mr. Benn for deputy leader of the party at last fall's party conference, although his constituency party favored Mr. Benn, and because he was a promi-

nent supporter of two former Labor prime ministers, Sir Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, both of whom are considered to have sold out ideologically by most of the party's left wing.

"I am very disappointed," Mr. Mulley said, declining to take part in public recriminations with Mr. Caborn or his backers. "I have no present plans except to carry on as member for the Park constituency."

But like five other sitting MPs, four of them also from Yorkshire, Mr. Mulley will be on the sidelines at the next general election, and Mr. Caborn will be Labor's candidate at Sheffield Park.

Mr. Foot has also been vexed by the selection of a number of candidates who have advocated extra-parliamentary action, such as strikes and other demonstrations, to help bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

Ministers Divided at OECD On How to Fight Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)
ters said the organization should prepare by the end of the year a comprehensive report on experience of member nations and policy options for dealing with problems in the youth labor market. The communiqué noted OECD's latest forecasts predicting that the growing youth unemployment rate could reach 17 percent of the area's workforce by mid-1983.

Delegates representing expansionist-oriented governments said that the discussions and the communiqué will help support them in their discussions with their finance ministers. "A stronger commitment to fighting unemployment



Fred Mulley

Kremlin Leaders Troop to a Play That Urges Contact With Masses

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — In a public demonstration of unity, President Leonid I. Brezhnev and 10 other senior Kremlin officials this week attended a popular new play in Moscow that criticizes Stalin and emphasizes the need for flexible and pragmatic leaders in tune with the masses.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Thursday reported the group's attendance at the play Wednesday night in a short but prominently displayed front-page article. Tass drew attention to the Pravda report.

Western diplomats said they could not recall a similar occasion when so many senior officials of the Brezhnev leadership demonstrated their approval of a cultural event in this manner.

Analysts said their appearance at "So We Shall Triumph," a play by Mikhail Shatrov about Lenin's last days and the beginning of the leadership succession process, was reminiscent of similar displays of collective unity during the Khrushchev era 20 years ago, when the Soviet leadership sought to mask dissension in its ranks.

The play, which has evoked wide interest among Soviet intellectuals, takes a viewpoint virtually identical to one that Konstantin U. Chernenko, Mr. Brezhnev's closest associate on the Politburo and his apparent candidate as his own successor, has been pronouncing in recent months.

A diplomatic analyst said Thursday that Mr. Chernenko appeared

to have adopted the play as a vehicle for conveying the image of himself as a practical, realistic leader, a loyal Leninist yet a man who was conscious of the evils of Stalinism and concerned about the welfare of the people. At 70, he is five years younger than Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Chernenko accompanied Mr. Brezhnev to the play Wednesday night and has now seen it twice since opening night Jan. 24.

The only full member of the Politburo who lives in Moscow and who has not been seen at a performance is Andrei P. Kirilenko, 75, who is considered likely to emerge as a principal rival to Mr. Chernenko as Mr. Brezhnev's successor.

Mr. Kirilenko was last seen in public Feb. 15. He was not listed among officials who met with the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, during his visit this week.

Diplomats said that a nonpolitical reason such as illness may account for his absence from public view but that he may also not care to identify himself with what has become Mr. Chernenko's play.

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Hopes of Scientists Are Shattered With Rare California Condor Egg

Los Angeles Times Service

VENTURA, Calif. — The rescue effort to save the endangered California condor got a momentary lift recently when scientists observed, for the first time, an egg being laid by a condor.

But their jubilation over the possible addition of even one bird to the tiny condor population — now estimated at 25 to 30 birds — was quickly ended, however, when the mating couple that produced the egg, their courtship fully ended, began to quarrel over incubation privileges.

One day, to the dismay of observing biologists, the quarrelsome parents got into a shoving match and pushed the egg out of the nest. The egg splattered on rocks below, and with it, the hopes of the biologists of the federal Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Audubon Society.

Scientists observing from a blind about half a mile away were unable to affect the condors' behavior. It was a shattering moment for them, for this pair of birds had produced the only known egg among the entire condor population this season.

W. Germans Plan Immigrants Bill

BONN — West Germany's state premiers decided Friday to introduce legislation offering immigrant workers financial incentives to return home. Rhineland-Palatinate Premier Bernhard Vogel said that this plan would allow bar new immigrants were aimed at halting a growing wave of hostility toward West Germany's 4.65-million foreign residents. Turks make up the largest single group, with more than 1.5 million.

The premiers will draft legislation enabling unemployed foreigners who promise to go home and not return to withdraw in cash their West German pension payments, Mr. Vogel said. A similar proposal was submitted to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Friday by the federal government's special adviser on immigrant affairs, Liselotte Funke.

India to Switch to Soviet Aircraft

U.S. and Third World Resuming Battle Over A Sea-Mining Treaty

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — After a year's absence, the United States is returning Monday to a global conference that is drafting a treaty with rules for passage through the seas and for the mining of the mineral wealth on the ocean floor.

The U.S. delegation is bringing 43 pages of demands that the proposed treaty be drastically reshaped. Virtually all the U.S. proposals in this document are expected to run into stiff resistance from Asian, African and Latin American nations at the Law of the Sea Conference.

The Reagan administration has refused to take part in any sea-law negotiations for the last year to give it time to study provisions for mining the seabed.

The chief U.S. objective is to break what it sees as Third World control over how much can be mined and who shall mine the deep seas that belong to no nation. At stake are trillions of dollars worth of potato-sized nodules containing nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese.

President Reagan has made plain that he is satisfied with the draft treaty's military provisions. They allow submarines to sail over and planes to fly over waters outside 12 miles of any nation's coast and to pass through narrow strategic straits such as Gibraltar and Hormuz.

The draft treaty as it stands

would sharply limit the yearly output from the seas to protect the prices of metals produced by Canada, Chile, Peru, Zambia, Colombia and Zaire. The Third World generally endorses this arrangement, hoping it will serve as a forerunner for future cartels raising the prices of the raw materials they produce.

The United States likes neither the production ceiling nor the proposed it sets. The U.S. document, therefore, proposes ending the ceiling, raising it or linking any curb to a steep, long drop in the prices of metals mined on land.

Weighted Voting
Washington is also distressed over voting arrangements on a 36-nation council that would fix policy for deep-sea mining. The United States proposes several methods of weighted voting to strengthen its hand.

At bottom, the United States wants the major industrial nations to have not only veto power in the council but also enough strength to compel the award of mining contracts.

A stiff bargaining battle is expected over a U.S. demand to drop the treaty's insistence that private companies sell their technical knowledge to a proposed global authority in charge of ocean mining.

The administration proposes that governments in developed countries, not companies, help developing nations buy new equipment. But Third World diplomats contend that this would be worthless because private concerns would still own the technology.

A political conflict seems likely over a provision that would award revenues from the global mining authority to "national liberation groups" such as the Palestine Liberation Organization. Washington wants this deleted; Arab countries insist that it stay.

The present draft treaty would provide that mining companies set aside one site for the global authority for each area they mine themselves.

Many Third World nations hope someday to give the global authority a monopoly. They could achieve this because the draft could be amended in 20 years by two-thirds of the signers.

The United States regards that as a breach of the Senate's constitutional power to ratify treaties and wants any change subject to approval by every signer.

Third World diplomats said that the negotiations had dragged on for eight years and that they were determined to finish the treaty over the next two months. These envoys insist they will have a document with or without U.S. approval.

Washington, in turn, has been considering a "minority" as an alternative, a document limited to advanced nations like Japan, West Germany, Britain and France, which now possess the technical knowledge to mine the oceans. But Third World delegates believe they can tie up with law suits any efforts by the industrial nations to act alone.



Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte urges a crowd of a few hundred people gathered at a rally in the town square of San Sebastián to vote in the national elections on March 28.

Asylum Stance Eased For Salvadorans in U.S.

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The State Department has liberalized its attitude toward the thousands of Salvadoran immigrants seeking political asylum in the United States and has begun to step up the number of asylum requests granted to Salvadorans, a source close to the department said.

Only two Salvadorans had been known to have been granted political asylum since such requests began flooding into the State Department more than a year ago. An estimated 6,000 asylum petitions are pending.

By contrast, six of the 10 cases reviewed during the week were granted, the source said Thursday.

Hundreds of Applicants

Hundreds of applicants in California may be affected by the reported change in policy, which the source said included a review of all asylum cases that have been rejected but for which formal notices have not been mailed out.

Many of the California applicants have received letters from the Department of State informing them that they have failed to prove a "well-founded fear of persecution" for political, ethnic, or religious reasons, as required under the 1980 Refugee Act.

The act is based on two separate United Nations treaties relating to the status of refugees. Typically, a Salvadoran applicant enters the United States illegally through Mexico. Because of the lengthy legal procedures involved, many who have received formal rejection letters remain in the United States pending appeals.

A spokesman for the State Department's Human Rights Bureau said: "There is no policy change — we've always looked at each case individually and we are continuing to do so."

Another State Department official

said the policy is being "rethought" but that he knew of no written policy change.

The State Department, in congressional hearings and in response to charges by human rights and religious groups that it has been denying asylum to Salvadorans for political reasons connected with the civil war, has contended that most Salvadorans in the United States are "economic refugees" seeking jobs.

Several Pressures

"The pressure from religious and congressional sources, combined with the fact that the State Department has a new Human Rights Bureau chief, has changed the entire climate," the source said. "He is a very rational man who has been concerned there have been inconsistencies in the manner that political asylum cases have been granted."

The source was referring to Elliott Abrams, 33, who was sworn in as the administration's top human rights official in December. He could not be reached for comment.

The response to the reported policy change from the administration's critics was positive. "We understand that the department is now really reviewing the merits of the cases," said a UN official, who asked not to be named. "We believe that the administration is now tending to give the asylum-seeker the benefit of the doubt, which it is required to do by international law."

Refugee Centers in Honduras

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations plans to set up three reception centers near the Honduras-El Salvador border to protect Salvadorans fleeing from the fighting in their country, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Friday.

During this pursuit of navalism,"

and "has been down the road a lot further than the other chiefs."

A native of Minneapolis, Gen. Vessey started his military career by enlisting in the Minnesota National Guard in May, 1939. He was called to active duty in 1941, rose to the rank of sergeant, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the field artillery at the Anzio beachhead on May 6, 1944.

His early service was in ground combat divisions, including the 34th Infantry Division in North Africa and Italy, the Fourth Infantry and Third Armored Division in Germany and the 25th Infantry Division in South Vietnam.

Promoted to full general in 1976, Gen. Vessey became commander of U.S. forces in South Korea that year, returning to the United States as Army vice chief of staff in 1979. He is married to the former Avis C. Funk and the couple has two sons and a daughter.

Other reaction was also favorable. Among the descriptions of him were these: "the best of the four-stars," "wise old man," "cautious and conservative," "quiet, thoughtful," "adds some balance because he knows the ground war

Leader Insists Voteto Be Fair In Guatemala

Troops Are Mobilized For Sunday Election

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

GUATEMALA CITY — With special military units mobilized to defend polling places against threatened guerrilla attacks, and the country's four presidential candidates vying for the final campaign pitches under the protection of armed bodyguards, President Romeo Lucas García personally sought to assure foreign observers that Sunday's elections will be fair.

Clearly stung by widespread skepticism over the prospects for free and honest elections, and under mounting U.S. pressure to help clear Guatemala's image as a repressive authoritarian state, Gen. Lucas called foreign ambassadors and journalists to election headquarters Thursday to explain the mechanics of the vote counting.

"I want you to know that they [the elections] will be pure, free and honest," the president said.

[Guerrillas kidnapped a Guatemala City newspaper executive Friday and demanded that his family publish a manifesto in U.S. and Central American newspapers urging a boycott of the election, United Press International reported.]

A group of armed men seized Álvaro Cordero Vela, director of Prensa Libre, at his home, and shot and killed an 18-year-old male employee before they fled.

[The manifesto, signed by the outlawed Communist Party, urged Guatemalans to sabotage and boycott the election.]

Gen. Lucas' assurances came a day after the U.S. ambassador, Frederick Chapin, expressed the hope that a truly democratic election would give the country a government that would curb the often-indiscriminate violence that has led to the disappearance or death of thousands of civilians.

Reform Moves Urged

In a speech to Guatemalan businessmen, Mr. Chapin indicated clearly that U.S. help for the nearly bankrupt Guatemalan economy and aid to the armed forces in fighting leftist insurgents were contingent on demonstrations that Guatemala is prepared to change past policies.

U.S. military aid to Guatemala was suspended in 1977, and tourism and credit have dried up because of the instability.

Mr. Chapin said honest elections with a guaranteed and orderly transition of power would be a step that would allow the Reagan administration to consider extending help to Guatemala as part of its newly announced Caribbean Basin initiative.

Another measure that Washington would view positively, he added, "is the elimination of violence against third persons or noncombatants in the necessary war to eliminate the threat from Communist-supported insurgents."

Mr. Chapin referred to the large number of civilian deaths and disappearances attributed to rightist "death squads," which are supported, or at least tolerated, by the government. The killings have escalated since Gen. Lucas was elected by Congress in 1978.

The death toll, which church sources in Guatemala put as high as 11,000 last year and which the U.S. Embassy says probably exceeded 3,600, has isolated Guatemala increasingly from the United States and from most of its Latin American neighbors.

Gen. Lucas is backed by a coalition of rightists and military men that has dominated Guatemalan politics since the CIA-sponsored coup overthrew the leftist regime of Col. Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. The general has consistently depicted the country's violence as an unavoidable result of the guerrilla campaign that he insists is orchestrated by Cuba.

All diplomatic efforts to encourage Gen. Lucas' regime to curb the violence against Guatemalan civilians have been ended recently, despite the government's increasingly desperate need for economic and military aid.

Center-Left Decimated

That attitude has reinforced skepticism in Guatemala about the outcome of Sunday's elections. The government candidate, Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, faces three civilians — former Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcón, the candidate of the far right; former Education Minister Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, a moderate supported by the Christian Democratic Party; and architect Gustavo Amato, who is backed by a former military president.

With the country's center-left forces reduced by assassinations, kidnappings and exile, and the centrist Christian Democrats decimated by the death of 238 party officials in the past 18 months, it was thought until recently that the election would be little more than a contest among rightists who would continue to impose hard-line policies.

As the election nears, however, hopes have grown among candidates and the normally cynical electorate that it might be open and honest.

These hopes have risen from the candidacy of Mr. Maldonado, the moderate, who is seen as representing real change. The fact that the government has even allowed his candidacy has further encouraged those who hope to see significant change in government.

Observers are hopeful that the pains of isolation have convinced Gen. Lucas and his supporters that change is imperative. Guatemala is to avoid bankruptcy and civil war.

U.S. Is Reviewing Plan to Restart Military Aid to Chile Government

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration's plan to resume military aid to Chile is being reassessed because of concern that the poor human rights record of the military regime there will expose President Reagan to congressional charges of bad faith and harm his policy toward Central America.

A lively internal dispute is under way within the administration about whether Mr. Reagan can legitimately certify that Chile has met the human rights test decreed by Congress before aid can be restarted.

Opponents of restoration argue that if Mr. Reagan makes such a certification, in the face of strong evidence to the contrary, he will give congressional liberals new ammunition with which to charge that plans for increasing aid to the civilian-military government in El Salvador are part of a larger pattern of propping up repressive Latin American military dictatorships.

In an effort to resolve the problem, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, left Thursday on his way for talks in Chile that will include an attempt to win new concessions permitting Mr. Reagan to make the certification. He will also go to Argentina.

Some administration officials are understood to believe that the visit to Chile is unlikely to produce the necessary results and that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. might be forced to recommend temporarily shelving the renewed aid plan.

An issue is a provision adopted by Congress in December that gives Mr. Reagan qualified power to resume arms sales and other military aid to the regime of President Augusto Pinochet. The aid was stopped in 1977.

To do so, however, the president must certify to Congress that Chile

has made "significant progress in complying with internationally recognized standards of human rights."

He also must certify that Chile is cooperating to "bring to justice" those Chilean officers indicted by a U.S. grand jury for complicity in the 1976 bombing murders here of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier and an American associate, Ronni K. Moffitt.

In one of its first moves after taking office, the administration made clear it wanted to improve relations with Gen. Pinochet.

In a gesture whose symbolic importance far outweighs its cash size, the administration tentatively has included \$50,000 in military training funds for Chile in its fiscal 1983 security assistance request to Congress.

Originally, the administration planned to send the certification on Chile and Argentina, which Congress also has subjected to a similar human rights test, about the same time last month that it certified El Salvador's eligibility for U.S. military aid.

However, action on Chile and Argentina, which have been paired in State Department planning, was pulled back abruptly because of questions raised by some administration policy-makers.

The most serious problem involves whether Mr. Reagan can certify that Chile is cooperating with efforts to extradite those indicted in the Letelier case. Lawrence Barrella, assistant U.S. attorney in charge of the case, said recently:

"With respect to progress on the Letelier investigation, they [Chilean officials]... they have been dilatory and obstructive."

The Justice Department is preparing an informal advisory opinion for the State Department. In addition, the department's bureau of human rights has questioned whether there has been improvement in the Chilean rights situation. The bureau is understood to be particularly disturbed by a recent Chilean rights commission report that abuses there have increased.

Even before the killing of Mr. Jiménez, the new French Socialist government suspended delivery of 29 medium tanks to Chile, which were sold under the previous government. The French Defense Ministry said the suspension was ordered because the arms could be used against internal opponents.

Twenty-one tanks were delivered before the French Socialists took power in May.

Chilean Air Force

In contrast, U.S. arms salesmen are now actively trying to refurbish the Chilean Air Force, partly equipped with Northrop F-5s, with higher grade fighters.

The Pentagon also has plans for sales of naval patrol aircraft and advanced fighter planes to Argentina. The only thing Washington is asking of Buenos Aires and Santiago, which are engaged in a long-standing dispute over maritime sovereignty, is that they not use the arms against each other.

But internally, the likelihood of repression of dissent in Chile seems to be growing, according to Catholic human rights monitors. "Whenever the regime feels that opposition is rising in some sector, it cracks down through the security police. Last year it was university unrest, now it is labor," said Alejandro González, of the legal aid service of the archdiocese here.

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U.S. Army Deputy Nominated for Joint Chiefs

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has announced that he will nominate John W. Vessey Jr., a 59-year-old Army general who started his career as an infantryman, to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on July 1.

Assuming the Senate confirms him, Gen. Vessey will succeed Air Force Gen. David C. Jones, who is retiring after a second two-year term as chairman.

Gen. Vessey's selection is unusual in that he would move from his job as Army vice chief of staff to the chairmanship without first becoming chief of staff of his service.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs runs the meetings of the heads of the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps and sets forth their positions in meetings with the president. He is the president's military adviser on the main issues of the day.



Gen. John W. Vessey Jr.

A White House official said President Reagan did not know Gen. Vessey, but he said that the president had directed his staff to

find a man "of absolute integrity who would be cool under fire."

Mr. Reagan was particularly impressed, the official said, with the fact that Gen. Vessey had enlisted and had received a battlefield commission on the Anzio beachhead in Italy during World War II.

"A soldier's soldier," Mr. Reagan said of Gen. Vessey as he announced the nomination.

Army Secretary John O. Marsh Jr. praised Gen. Vessey's "down-to-earth, wise counsel" as that service's vice chief of staff.

Gen. E.C. Meyer, the Army chief of staff, also hailed his selection, declaring: "I can't think of a finer leader who can articulate the security needs of our country."

Other reaction was also favorable. Among the descriptions of him were these: "the best of the four-stars," "wise old man," "cautious and conservative," "quiet, thoughtful," "adds some balance because he knows the ground war

U.S. Congressional Panels Balk at Budget Cuts

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A House health subcommittee has balked at the \$3 billion in cuts that President Reagan has proposed for Medicare next fiscal year. Its voice was one of several indications that committees that supported Mr. Reagan's spending cuts last year will resist them this second time around.

The president won the year's first test in Congress on the defense budget Thursday when the Senate Armed Services Committee in closed session voted 13-3 to stick with the full amount he requested.

But committees in both houses of Congress are balking at specific cuts in nonmilitary programs even as many of their members are deploring the budget deficits that the president has projected.

Last year, the congressional committees were circumvented largely because Mr. Reagan's spending proposals were wrapped together in a single bill. It is not clear whether this will happen again this year.

Seeks Guidance

The health subcommittee vote Thursday came on a report to be made to the House Budget Committee, which is trying to figure out

what the various legislative committees of the House are likely to do this year. The Budget Committee wants guidance this spring for the preparation of Congress' first budget resolution for fiscal year 1983, which begins Oct. 1.

In other recent expressions of intent affecting major benefit and other programs that the president wants to cut:

• The House public assistance subcommittee declined in a unanimous vote Tuesday to commit itself to the \$2.7 billion in cuts that Mr. Reagan wants in Aid to Families with Dependent Children, other welfare programs, unemployment insurance, low-income energy assistance and assorted social service programs. Instead, it said that the Budget Committee should count for now on all these programs going forward without cuts.

• The House Agriculture Committee, which last year cut the food-stamp program in some ways the president wanted, advised the Budget Committee Wednesday that it did not know what cuts, if any, it would adopt among the \$2.3 billion recommended by Mr. Reagan. It said that ultimate spending on food stamps could be as high as \$11.7 billion, the current program carried forward without change.

• Democrats on the House

housing subcommittee, at a caucus Wednesday, voted to fund about 200,000 added units of low-income housing under special new rules, unanimously rejecting Mr. Reagan's proposal that no new units be funded. The full committee is expected to follow suit.

• Both the Senate Labor and Human Resources and House Education and Labor Committees are expected to resist new retrenchment proposals for education and other programs under their jurisdiction.

• The Senate Finance Committee promised Tuesday to reduce the deficit by \$20 billion for matters under its jurisdiction, the amount that Mr. Reagan had sought, but did not say how. The belief is that the committee will do so more by raising taxes, which Mr. Reagan has opposed, than by cutting benefits as he has advocated.

The Senate Armed Services Committee vote recommending the full defense budget requested by Mr. Reagan was in the form of an advisory to the Senate Budget Committee on how much Armed Services is likely to authorize for defense in fiscal 1983. The Senate committee action, although good news for Mr. Reagan and the Pentagon, is a long way from defini-

tive. It is just the year's first skirmish on the issue.

Sources said that a motion picture, to cut actual military spending in fiscal 1983 by \$5 billion through a \$20-billion reduction in new spending authority for the Pentagon was rejected 12-3.

The three senators who voted against approving the full amount were Sens. Hart, Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, and J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska. They reportedly argued that Mr. Reagan's defense budget is financially overkill in a period of \$100-billion deficits, domestic spending cuts and persistently high interest rates.

Chairman John Tower, Republican of Texas, prevailed in his argument that the committee should support the president in shoring up U.S. defenses while creating bargaining leverage for arms reductions talks with the Soviet Union.

The Armed Services senators approved the full \$263 billion in new spending authority that Mr. Reagan requested for national defense, including funds for the Energy Department for nuclear warheads. The administration says the \$263-million figure translates into \$221 billion in actual spending.

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Labor Settles for Less

It has been a dramatic week for U.S. labor. Ford autoworkers swallowed their pride and ratified a contract revision that gives up wage increases in return for job protection. Then the once-mighty Teamsters approved a contract that settles for modest improvements in wages and benefits without even the guarantee that this will save jobs.

These agreements are as welcome as a warm day in March, but only the size of the unions involved makes them exceptional. "Concession bargaining" is spreading as the recession cuts deeper. The autoworkers and Teamsters used to force their employers, the lame as well as the fleet, to pick up the same high tab, confident that consumers would pay. Now they are adjusting to reality — to what individual industries and even companies seem able to afford.

Moreover, their agreements seem to herald the end of costly wage increases in the range of 30 to 40 percent over three years. Ford will raise wages and benefits by about 17 percent over 30 months (assuming 8 percent inflation), slightly more than half the increase in its last contract. The details of the Teamster deal are not yet public, but trucking

management is said to have struck an even tougher bargain than Ford, including major changes in work rules, on behalf of 280 freight companies.

Job security commitments are a gamble, especially at Ford. It promises not to close any more factories that produce parts available elsewhere at lower cost. And it guarantees a lifetime income to senior workers. But some observers think Ford is also betting on a strike at General Motors later this year, thus increasing its sales while waiting for a still better GM labor deal that it could eventually copy.

There are those who deny that all this adds up to a trend. Arnold Weber, an experienced negotiator, expects the lifeboat spirit to fade at the first sight of land. "It isn't the Judeo-Christian ethic that brought about these contracts," he said; "it's unemployment, and lots of it."

Trend or not, the benefits of the new accommodations will spread through the U.S. economy for the foreseeable future. Management and labor are well rid of inflationary habits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Conservative Division

President Reagan takes it all back. His sharp words about the detractors of his budget, according to the official explanation, were intended only for Democrats, not Republicans. As the authorized quotation puts it, "I wasn't talking about us." In his recent Los Angeles speech, he hastily struck the last six words from an acerbic sentence about "the ad hoc alternatives to our economic program from both sides of the aisle."

That's a nice try, but not very persuasive. The interesting thing about this administration, at the present stage, is that its only effective opposition is centered in the Republican majority in the Senate. It started last summer when Sen. Mark Hatfield, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, served notice that the projections for military spending were too high. A month later, Sen. Pete Domenici, the chairman of the Budget Committee, began circulating realistic estimates of the coming deficits with the suggestion that they also were too high.

More recently, Sen. Robert J. Dole, the chairman of the Finance Committee, made it clear that in his view there will have to be a tax increase whether the president likes it or not. Sen. Bob Packwood, the chairman of the Commerce Committee, has meanwhile conveyed the impression that he is fed up with presidential anecdotes about deadbeats buying cocktail makings with gold stamps.

To the extent that any Democrats at all are in the conversation over basic economic policy, they are people firmly in the right wing of their own party — Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, for example, or Rep. James R. Jones, who is in charge of the budget apparatus in the House. From time to time some of the presi-

dent's partisans make another effort to prop up Tip O'Neill as a target. But as the central villain and manipulator of the budget drama, the House speaker lacks verisimilitude.

The crucial debate on the budget is now being talked out within one small segment of the range of U.S. opinion — the segment that is known as the respectable right. It doesn't include the single-issue crowd, or the gold zealots. But the respectable right is nonetheless right, and the debate is over the competing definitions of conservatism.

A year ago, Mr. Reagan committed himself to a lot of highly desirable goals — faster economic growth, lower inflation, a balanced budget, a tax cut and much stronger defense. Those are all good conservative purposes, about which conservative politicians and voters feel strongly. Unfortunately, of these goals, it is hard to find more than two that are consistent with each other.

Mr. Reagan's choice seems to be to retain the tax cut and the military program at whatever cost elsewhere. He has formally pitched the balanced budget overboard — by way of farewell, describing the deficit as "a necessary evil in the real world." The prospect of faster economic growth seems to have receded into the misty future, and there are beginning to be disarming hints that the commitment to lower inflation may follow it there.

That brings Mr. Reagan into severe conflict with other well-established and well-defended strains of U.S. economic conservatism. Like any president, he is anxious to resolve the divisions in his party. But he can't do that until the conservatives have resolved their own divisions over his budget.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Chasing Tax Cheats

Of all the ways to reduce the U.S. budget deficit, none should have more appeal than making it harder for people to cheat on their taxes. Yet no proposal made by the Reagan administration has met with a colder reception on Capitol Hill than the plan to withhold taxes on interest and dividends. Why?

The standard argument against this plan — over the four decades in which it has been discussed — is that it would impose an intolerable burden on financial institutions (never mind that employers manage somehow to withhold taxes on wages paid to employees). Now that automation has made that argument more or less obsolete, a new line of attack is being pursued. Withholding taxes on interest and dividends is a bad idea, it is argued, because that would cut the effective yield and discourage saving.

Requiring financial institutions to forward withheld taxes to the Treasury each quarter would, it is true, slightly reduce the effective return on savings to taxpayers with relatively small amounts of property income who are not already required to file quarterly returns. But the real losses would come to the madly denying large number of people who now fail to report their interest and dividend in-

come at all. What this argument comes down to is the essentially preposterous claim that in order to encourage savings it is necessary to condone cheating.

A more respectable argument is that, since payers of interest and dividends already file information returns with the government, the Internal Revenue Service should simply compare them with taxpayer returns and go after the cheaters. The IRS, however, has stepped up computerized cross-checking and an estimated \$20 billion a year in interest and dividends still goes unreported.

Cheating persists because, as a recent study in the journal *Tax Notes* points out, it is very expensive for the IRS to track down millions of tax evaders and collect typically small amounts from each of them. Not only are the chances of detection relatively low, but throughout the process of adjudication the odds favor the adroit cheat.

Neither increased audits nor larger penalties are likely to do much to remedy this unsavory situation, the study concludes. There is only one efficient solution and that is the one that the administration now proposes — withholding taxes on interest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

At Least Begin Keeps His Word

Menachem Begin has had a bad press in the West, not without reason. But Begin, though he forgets nothing and forgives little, does keep his word. He pledged to give Sinai back to Egypt and that is what he is doing, even though the final stages of the handover are proving excruciatingly painful for Israel.

The Israeli Army is having to be sent in to shoochorn out the dogged and zealous Jewish settlers, who refuse to leave of their own volition. And for Begin, so fierce and passionately possessive toward the Biblical lands of the Jews, this must be like drawing out one of his own teeth. At least let us give this hard man credit for that.

— From the *Daily Mail* (London).

March 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Chaotic Persian Affairs

PARIS — The editorial in the *Herald* reads: "Persian affairs are in a dangerous state of chaos. The National Assembly is raising troops, which are certainly not intended to strengthen the hands of the Shah, and the populace is so excited it is beginning to molest foreigners. This latter detail is big with trouble, as the foreign powers — Russia and England — that alone possess political and commercial interest of any importance in Persia have hitherto had the field to themselves. Their monopoly, however, is jeopardized the moment the Persians interfere with the subjects of some go-ahead power, Germany for example, and they may find it advisable to establish a dual protectorate of the country."

1932: 'March King' Dies

READING, Pa. — John Philip Sousa, 77, bandmaster and composer known as the "march king of America," is dead. Composer of scores of musical works, from stirring martial epics to light opera, Sousa was known best for his 100 marches, including "Stars and Stripes Forever." To millions throughout the world, the name "Sousa" and the word "band" were synonymous. There were few Americans better known and one whose figure was more instantly recognized than the nattily uniformed bandmaster whose baton had swung in measured beat in every quarter of the globe. Also a novelist of merit, though this was submerged in his greater talents, Sousa was among the most jovial of men.

The Ways in Which El Salvador Does Resemble Vietnam

By William Pfaff

PARIS — El Salvador resembles Vietnam in the main assumptions being made by Washington's policy-makers. A lot of the rest is different, but Washington's ideas about the cause and treatment of insurrections seem not to have changed since the 1960s. There is where the trouble lies.

The first false assumption is that popular uprisings can adequately be explained in terms of an external cause. El Salvador's troubles, those of Guatemala, and, before, those of Nicaragua, are held to be the responsibility of Cuba and the Soviet Union. If they did not cause them, the argument goes, they at least provide a critical measure of strength.

Twenty years ago in Vietnam, China was believed to be responsible for that war. Vietnam's Communists, the government in Hanoi and the Viet Cong in the south, were really proxies for an expansionist Communist China, according to the official U.S. argument at the time.

Without China's help, it was argued, the uprising in Vietnam would collapse. People who, in those years, suggested that the Vietnamese Communists had minds of their own (or even that the Communists in the south might have different interests than those of the Communist govern-

ment of North Vietnam) were hooted at as naive, lacking "tough-mindedness" — then, and now, a quality highly prized in Washington, although not always evident in its decisions.

Government officials of the time found verification of China's role in the revolutionary ambitions announced by Peking, and notably in a speech made in September, 1965, by the minister of defense, Lin Biao. This speech described, in heavy terms, the "rural" people of the Third World sweeping away imperialism to besiege the "urban" nations, and promised China's support to this struggle — al-

though in rather unspecified terms, noting that "a revolution cannot be imported... Every revolution in a country stems from the demands of its own people."

measure to halt international aggression, a new capitulation to totalitarianism, a new Munich.

It now, of course, is plain that the Vietnamese Communists won their own war, for their own reasons, despite everything the United States could bring itself to do to stop them. Not long after, Communist Vietnam was engaged in undeclared war with Communist China. The U.S. government, meanwhile, had decided to make friends with China and President Richard Nixon had paid a visit to the Chinese capital. So much for the menace of Asian Communism.

In El Salvador, it is Soviet-backed Cuban Communism that is supposed to endanger all of the Americas. The proof is that Soviet arms go to Central America by way of Cuba, and Soviets and Chinese support the Central American guerrillas. But what if the latter rebels in El Salvador and Guatemala also have minds and motives of their own, and would find ways to go on with their struggle even if they did not get guns and ammunition from Havana?

Cubans tried in 1967 to launch an uprising among Bolivia's wretched peasants, who ought to have been in a mood to revolt, but these proved to be unenthusiastic and all that happened was that Che Guevara and his band were betrayed, tracked down and unceremoniously killed.

The plantation laborers of El Salvador, ruled for decades by a corrupt oligarchy, have become increasingly politicized since early in this century. It seems that today they — or a good many of them — are ready to fight. Enough, at least, are willing to do so for U.S. officials to express doubt that the Salvadoran Army can cope any longer with the problem.

Long History

The history of the U.S. role in Central America goes back beyond the Panama Canal affair to at least the 1850s, when the adventurer William Walker seized Nicaragua and ruled it for several years. In 1912, U.S. Marines went into Nicaragua. They went into Honduras the same year, into Costa Rica in 1919, back into Nicaragua in 1926 after an insurrection against the ruling party, and into Honduras in 1924 when a civil war broke out. All this was without benefit of Cubans, Russians, or for that matter, any Communists.

The other assumption common to official U.S. views of Vietnam and Central America is that the United States itself cannot provide an effective remedy to an uprising in another country that has escaped the control of local authorities. The idea that foreign intervention might actually enlarge the ranks of the rebels, by turning their struggle from domestic issues into a war of affronted nationalism, seems unthought of in Washington. So is the notion that the arrival of large numbers of Americans to instruct a government and an army in how to conduct their own affairs, or even to take an active part in a civil war, might actually damage that government by making it seem the agent of a foreign power.

What is happening in El Salvador, happened in Nicaragua and is beginning in Guatemala. Unquestionably, concerns the United States, and there are certain useful things it can do. But Central Americans' problems, although they have cruelly been worsened by foreigners, remain their own.

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'Senior Castro Exports His Revolution and Senior Reagan Exports His Economic Theories... Why Is Everybody Intent on Destroying Us?'

Caribbean Policy and the Tide of Immigration

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The way President Reagan recalled it at a White House briefing, the new economic emphasis in administration policy for countering the Communist menace to Central America had its beginning in a meeting at Camp David last June with Mexican President Lopez Portillo.

But the agenda item at hand was out of the Soviet threat, or Cuba's surrogate role with Nicaragua in the subversion of El Salvador, or dominoes — on none of which the two men see eye to eye. It was the swelling, not to say flood, of immigration (legal as well as illegal) from Mexico and other Caribbean lands. It had occurred to him, Reagan told his Mexican counterpart, that "maybe they'd be more content to stay in their own countries if there were more economic opportunities."

State Department officials who actually started work on the new program a year ago put down the president's account politely as an "elision" — and rightly so to the extent that it seems to leave out the administration's more familiar "East-West" arguments: El Salvador's urgent needs, and its centrality in the anti-Soviet struggle; the longer-range purpose of preempting Communist troublemaking by trying to get at the social and economic cause of unrest and ultimate insurrection.

Ronald Reagan can, and has, held forth on both counts. But the fact that he opened this particular mini-briefing with the "illegal immigration" argument is revealing on two counts. One has to do with a widely shared concern

with Hispanic immigration dating from the administration's earliest days. The second has to do with practical politics.

First, the politics: Rep. Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the House subcommittee on inter-American affairs, says he was only half-joking when he recently suggested to the president that the new Central American aid program would go over a lot better in Congress if it was called the "Anti-Illegal Immigration Act of 1982."

His point was that the program's inevitable entanglement with current policy in El Salvador makes it vulnerable to the increasingly potent Vietnam analogy. But the "illegal alien" connection, Barnes believes, works powerfully in favor of a heavy effort to rescue the shattered economies of most Central American nations.

Such is the congressional concern about illegal immigration, Barnes contends, that the president could get more money "from my side of the aisle" than he has asked for. And Barnes would rest his case on home-grown forces driving Central Americans to seek haven in the United States: higher oil prices, economic mismanagement, slumping prices for coffee, cotton, copper, sugar and other produce, unemployment, poverty, violence and repression, or both, from the left (Cuba, Nicaragua) and the right (El Salvador, Guatemala).

Secretary of State Al Haig comes to an even more apocalyptic conclusion than Barnes by taking the East-West ideological route. In a re-

cent speech to U.S. governors, many of whom express extreme alarm over the problem of illegal immigrants, he gave a forecast of what will likely be a big administration talking point in the months ahead.

Noting that in 1980 alone 1.5 million "undocumented" immigrants came to the United States (125,000 from Cuba), he warned: "Just think what the level might be if the radicalization of this hemisphere continues with the only alternative totalitarian (Marxist-Leninist) model in one state after another. Why, it would make the Cuban influx look like child's play."

You don't have to accept Haig's "worst case" to recognize a problem of stupifying proportions. The Cubans have caught the headlines — and Miami the biggest part of the brute. The Mexicans are an old story. Now come, in increasing numbers, El Salvadorans, Nicaraguans, Jamaicans, Panamanians, Hondurans, Guatemalans.

You can keep count of legal immigrants and political refugees. But since there are no reliable numbers for the "illegals," you can only guess at the outer dimension. The same must be said for counting the cost in unemployment and welfare benefits, public schooling and law enforcement.

You don't, in short, need Fidel Castro to make a case for the Reagan administration's all-too-modest new effort to deal with the problem of Central American immigrants by going to its source.

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Covering the Middle East: Detachment Amid Violence

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — When Syrian troops leveled much of the city of Hama earlier this month to put down the most serious challenge yet mounted to President Hafez al-Assad's rule, one of the first sources on the bloody fighting was the U.S. State Department. A development that The Washington Post's Beirut correspondent, David Hirst, argued should surprise no one.

"Two reasons why news of domestic unrest in Syria tends to surface in Europe or in the United States these days is that the Ba'athist regime has effectively intimidated the media in the Arab world's principal listening post, Beirut, and that the Syrian opposition of various persuasions disseminates its propaganda from the West as well as from Arab countries," Hirst wrote in a dispatch Feb. 12.

He referred primarily to the local Lebanese media, once an excellent source on happenings inside the Assad society. Assad has ruled for 12 years. But his comments also raise important questions about the freedom of Western reporters based in Beirut to report on Syria, questions that Hirst is particularly well-placed to judge since his tough and insightful coverage of Syria has undoubtedly earned him the top spot on any journalistic "enemies list" maintained by the Assad regime.

Similar Question

At almost the same time, a similar question was being raised in Jerusalem by Zev Chafets, the director of Israel's Government Press office, who was urging The New York Times and The Washington Post to write stories about his accusations that the Western media were being intimidated into giving sympathetic coverage to Syria and to Palestinian guerrillas. The juxtaposition of the comments by Hirst and Chafets is both ironic and unquestionably coincidental, given the Israeli government's strong hostility toward the British journalist's coverage of the Middle East.

Chafets' public denunciation of the Beirut press corps was triggered by his anger over a report on ABC-TV describing Israeli treatment of Palestinians in the West Bank. He charged that ABC slanted the program toward the Palestinian viewpoint as a result of

the murder of Sean Tootan, a part-time radio reporter for ABC in Beirut, shortly after ABC had aired a documentary segment favorable to the Israeli viewpoint. ABC News and Sports President Rooney Adelman called the charges "an insult" and "a just cause."

Chafets also cited an incident that occurred last May: A Washington Post correspondent, Jonathan C. Randall, along with two New York Times reporters, a Newsweek correspondent and an Associated Press photographer were stopped at a Palestinian roadblock outside Beirut, detained for questioning for about 20 hours and then released. Chafets said one of the reporters, William Farrell, formerly Jerusalem correspondent for the Times and now based in Cairo, had subsequently told him the five were "held for a number of hours and threatened and frightened."

Chafets said the failure of the news organizations involved to publish any account of the incident proved his point about Syrian and Palestinian intimidation.

Ironically, Chafets was making his charge just as correspondents for the Times, the Post and other Western organizations were in Damascus sending detailed accounts of the fighting in Hama.

There is, however, something in what Chafets said. For the past 18 months, reporters and editors have carefully weighed the evident dangers involved in printing full accounts of a series of murders, uprisings and political challenges inside Syria. As the Post reported in its news columns last June 25 in an account of an earlier wave of savage retribution against Hama:

"The massacre reports, in trustworthy and untrustworthy variations, have been discussed in Beirut in the last two months. In an atmosphere created by the wounding last June of Reuters correspondent Bernd Debusmann, shot in the back by a gunman firing a silenced-equipped pistol, and threats against British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent Tim Llewellyn — but after stories considered by Damascus as unfriendly to Syria — the Hama reports have been widely published from the area."

Chafets has actually lessened in recent months as the regime moves on to more serious problems — he is clearly wrong in suggesting that it has not been reported. He is also wrong about the effect of the killing of Tootan on correspondents in Beirut. The firm belief there is that the slaying was related to a romantic entanglement, and correspondents have drawn quite a different moral from that incident than the one suggested by Chafets. Finally, correspondents in Beirut say that the dangers of the civil war there, in which Palestinian guerrillas tacitly provide protection for the U.S. Embassy and have as often pulled correspondents out of scrapes as imperiled them, do not prevent them from being professionally honest and detached.

When I ended a three-and-a-half-year tour as the Post's Middle East correspondent in September, 1975, I turned over to Randall a beautiful Beirut rooftop apartment. Within one month, Randall had succeeded in getting it shot to bits by Christian militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas, and one morning at dawn a group of Lebanese leftists invaded the apartment, roused Randall out of bed and marched him in his underwear down to the street. After he was released, he filed a first-person account that ran on Page 1 on Oct. 26, 1975.

Four days later, he was on the front page again. This time, the U.S. ambassador, G. McMurtrie Godley, had dispatched his armored

to confirm this assessment, but as Chafets has suggested, the perception of danger has spread throughout the Beirut press corps.

Last September, for example, Palestine Liberation Organization officials told news organizations they were convinced Syria was orchestrating a campaign to discredit the PLO, including assassination attempts against guerrilla representatives abroad. Given Syria's rhetorical commitment to the PLO, such accusations were both news and highly explosive.

As is often done elsewhere when correspondents are aware that stories they want to file could bring reprisals, from a simple cutting off of access to expulsion or arrest, the Post correspondent brought in the potential dangers involved to the attention of his editors. A decision was made to publish the story, on Page 1, on Sept. 13.

In reminding us that we should more often tell readers about the problems and efforts that go into gathering the news, Chafets has performed a service. But he has also reduced the value of that service by flattening out the complex and evolving conditions under which reporters work in Beirut into a simplistic and largely false charge against men and women who work in a country on which Israel is waging a war of attrition, and who undoubtedly would be called on to report the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon that many U.S. officials believe is imminent.

The writer is The Washington Post's assistant managing editor for foreign news.

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Weekend

U.S. Food: How Sweet It Is

by Mimi Sheraton

NEW YORK — Proud to think of themselves as the avant-garde of what is being celebrated as the New American Cuisine, many young chefs and restaurant owners would be indignant were their establishments to be described as latter-day tearooms. Yet that seems to be the direction in which many are headed, albeit without recognizing it.

At its best a stronghold of simple, straightforward, traditional American home cooking, usually prepared by women, Ye Olde Tearoom eventually deteriorated into an insipid ladies' lunch parlor where sweet was the favorite flavor and soft the preferred texture.

A cutesy inventiveness led to frilly dishes invariably overgarished and gussied-up. Sweet relishes and sticky buns were served before and during meat main courses and fruits showed up in tandem with vegetables, both often sharing the same mayonnaise dressing.

In many restaurants operated by young cooks in New York, it appears that sweet and sticky are with us again, if under currently fashionable guises such as tomato and lime relish, strawberry butter, cassis glazes on duck, citrus sauces on chicken, sauces overreduced to caramelized sweetness, and honey and berry whole grain muffins.

Soups, salads and main courses often have so jarring a combination of fruits, vegetables and meat one suspects a gross error was made in the kitchen when platefuls of returned food were scraped into one big bowl, later to be spooned out and served as a new creation.

That was the feeling I had recently when, at an especially trendy restaurant, a hot cream soup contained zucchini, onions, celery, grapes and pears; and at a lovely new seafood restaurant, sweet pickle relish dressed an appetizer of artichoke hearts.

Again, in a generally decent restaurant, a delicious pasta sauce made with broccoli, zucchini, mushrooms, tomato, olive and garlic had been

sweetly zapped with raisins, and at the same place, a sophisticated salad combining white sprays of Japanese enoki mushrooms and watercress also included apple slices.

Gaining confidence from the French nouvelle cuisine chefs who seem to free-associate gastronomically, many young U.S. cooks think the message is "anything goes," which, of course, it does not. In evaluating their creations, many are instinctively moving toward what have traditionally been America's favorite flavors.

After spending days or even months in combining ingredients, such a young cook finally tastes something that rings a bell in the taste memory. He or she serves it forth, not realizing that the salad nouvelle combining fennel, walnuts and apples, let us say, is one short step away from the now declassified Waldorf salad in which plain celery preceded the anise-scented fennel. Fruits turn up in shrimp or chicken salads and orange juices in mayonnaise or vinaigrette dressings that recall Fannie Farmer at her worst.

And to prove that equality of the sexes has finally been realized in the kitchen, consider that while women were the sole perpetrators of this sort of food in the past, these days much of it is being turned out by men.

As pleasant as many of the sweet muffins, preserves and relishes may be for breakfast or tea, they certainly are unsuitable in restaurants that also emphasize wines and Continental dishes with garlic, shallots and wine.

It is almost inevitable, of course, that people of all ethnic backgrounds will season and adjust recipes to suit their palates, very few being able to divorce themselves from their gastronomic frame of reference. All of which confirms the observation made by F.P.G. Guizot in an address to the French Chamber of Deputies in 1837: "One never falls but on the side toward which he leans." Make way for Ye Olde Nouvelle Tearoom.

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You Can Eat Better But Not Cheaper

by Ann Duncan

PARIS — It is no mean feat of inflationary economics — a three-course meal, wine and tip included, for a mere 5 francs (85 cents). But that is what the Casa Miguel, a pint-sized restaurant not far from Paris' sleazy Pigalle district, manages to do twice a day, five and a half days a week.

The feat has earned the Casa Miguel the unofficial title as this city's cheapest restaurant and mention as such in the Guinness Book of Records. In comparison with the 5-franc menu, a butter croissant at most neighborhood bakeries is often half the price, a large *café crème* at an average Paris bistro is usually more expensive and a Big Mac attack now sets you back 9 francs 50.

Why are Casa Miguel prices kept so low?

"It is my heart that does it," explains Marie Codina, the restaurant's diminutive 72-year-old owner, buyer, cook, cleaner and waitress. "There ought to be a place in this city where people without money can go."

Codina, who fled Franco's Spain in the late 1930s and has not been back since, says she used to work as a private cook for some of Paris' wealthier households. But 35 years ago, she and her husband, Miguel, who died last year, turned their backs on the well-heeled and opened the restaurant named after him on rue St. Georges in the ninth arrondissement. "It has been my life ever since," she says. "These people," she adds, pointing to her customers, "are my friends."

Her customers — an assortment of blue-collar workers, down-and-outers, back-packing tourists, curiosity-seekers and *chouchous*, as the French call wine — rarely add up to more than 700 signatures, a few carpenters and painters who frequent the restaurant offered their services at cut-rate prices and a parish priest wrote to say that Danielle Mitterrand had announced intentions of taking the matter up with her husband, the president.

For the bread, Codina walks a couple of blocks out of her way to save 30 centimes a loaf. "With 10 loaves a day, that makes a saving of 3 francs," she explains proudly. "But the wine here isn't good," interrupts one Casa Miguel patron, pointing to the 4-franc-a-bottle mixture of EEC wines. He and other regulars prefer to buy their own bottle elsewhere and bring it to the restaurant to share.

Despite all these economies, the Casa Miguel's profits are about as slim as its servings of pâté, and the restaurant appeared to be on the verge of closing a couple of months ago when city officials ordered the second round of costly health and safety improvements in four years. Codina was given until the spring to fulfill the new orders — issued after some neighbors complained about cooking odors — or face the restaurant's being shut.

"It's crazy," Codina says, charging that the complainants wanted to push her out of the neighborhood. "I never fry anything here and I can't afford all the changes."

She calls some of the requirements unreason-



Marie Codina at the Casa Miguel.

can legally be sold, and she gets similar discounts for aging fruits and vegetables.

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sary — "If they were so important why weren't they ordered four years ago?" — but she quickly complied with others, such as installing a fire door between the kitchen and the restaurant.

Meanwhile, Casa Miguel loyalists rallied to her support: A petition calling for the restaurant to be allowed to remain open gathered some 700 signatures, a few carpenters and painters who frequent the restaurant offered their services at cut-rate prices and a parish priest wrote to say that Danielle Mitterrand had announced intentions of taking the matter up with her husband, the president.

At about the same time, the wheels of the French bureaucracy were set in motion to award Codina a special medal from the Ministry of Tourism for her long years of service to the city. She is now optimistic that the city authorities will begin seeing the issue her way agree that all reasonable requirements have been met and allow the Casa Miguel to stay open.

"There has to be a place in this incredibly expensive and wasteful city where the poor can eat," she says. "There has to be a restaurant of the heart."

In Hong Kong, Take to the Streets

by Bob Hargety

HONG KONG — Since eating out is a bargain here, where a lavish Chinese banquet in a red-and-gold dragon-decked palace can be had for the equivalent of \$10 to \$15 a head, most tourists do not feel constrained to eat in the streets. Some in fact recoil at the very idea, and so miss some of the best meals in Hong Kong and the chance to spill and spit, gag and gumble and generally flout table manners with impunity.

Government inspectors regularly visit Hong Kong's 1,300 licensed "cooked-food stalls" to make sure that they are reasonably sanitary. Even so, many visitors and some local Chinese fear that eating in these makeshift establishments will make them ill; this is one of the more pernicious superstitions of the East.

Unlike the chef of a restaurant, a street stall's cook can be readily inspected by the prospective customer. The stall cook cannot conceal slovenly habits. At any rate, the blazing heat needed to cook Chinese food tends to demoralize germs.

If you are nevertheless uneasy, you can rinse your chopsticks and dishes with scalding hot tea, a tin pot of which is almost always set on your table as soon as you sit down. Many Chinese take this precaution, so the foreigner need not feel prissy.

Nor does the inability to speak Chinese serve as an excuse to eat only at the hotel coffee shop or dining palaces geared for tourists. You can point. You can employ a few simple Chinese words and trust the waiter or chef to fill in the details. You can ask for help from an English-speaking Chinese, rarely hard to find. (Someone who looks like a student is a good bet.) Or you can have a hotel clerk arm you with a list of basic dishes written in Chinese.



At a stall in Hong Kong.

Street stalls in Hong Kong occur wherever there is enough space to set up a wok, a propane gas stove and a few folding tables and stools. Stall cooks generally are first puzzled, then gratified, by the approach of a foreigner. The foreigner generally confers a bit of status

on the stall; he also provides an amusing spectacle for his fellow diners.

Choosing a stall that seems popular with Chinese is a good idea. Here are a few of the larger and more accessible stall areas:

• The Poor Man's Nightclub, in the parking lots at the Macao ferry terminal just west of Hong Kong's central district. This stall area, a sort of unplanned carnival open only in the evening, is largely given over to stands offering cheap clothing and trinkets. Tourists are in strong evidence, but they by no means predominate.

The selection of food is large. Among the most tempting offerings are tables laid out with enormous mosaics of wriggling shellfish. In winter, the specialty is hot pots. Most stalls let you cook your own. The plastic platters of raw eggs, vegetables, tripe and seafood should give no more than momentary pause before the waiter lights a gas burner in the center of the table and bids you to sink your stick into a pot of wildly boiling water. The resulting broth is pleasing, as are most of the ingredients, including some that cannot be identified without an advanced knowledge of anatomy and marine biology.

• Temple Street in the Yaumatei district of the Kowloon peninsula. For about a quarter of a mile strollers through the streets under strings of electric lights. Most of the strollers are Chinese too poor to be dining in fancy restaurants, but there is a large contingent of the more-daring sort of Western tourist, the women clutching their purses, the men their Minolta.

Hundreds of stands display sweaters, shirts and belts. Palm readers wait gravely for clients. Other fortune tellers demand to reveal your future with the aid of captive birds or turtles. Young Chinese women in slitted gowns

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What Do Americans Hunger For?

by Kay Mills



M.F.K. Fisher.

SONOMA, Calif. — M.F.K. Fisher, purist in word as well as in food, would never resort to a cliché like "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die." Never. But she sees that mentality behind Americans' preoccupation with gourmet gadgets and fashionable food.

Some of it is snobbery, to be sure, says the woman whom critic Clifton Fadiman once called "the most interesting food philosopher now practicing in our country." But Fisher believes it's more than snobbery; basically, people are scared.

"They're all trying to mass together, like scared people. They don't like the future too much, so they might as well enjoy the present. It's not just an animal reaction of fear. It's spiritual. It's quite deep. I don't think people are afraid of hunger as much as being separated one from another. It's a form of desperation because we all know a lot of things are going down the drain. It's that animal instinct to get fat" before bad times. For years, Mary Frances Kennedy Fisher, 73, has been analyzing

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Cookbooks for the Kitchen or Library

by Martha Rose Shulman

LUZARCHES, France — "Gâteau de Carottes," "Tendons d'Agneau aux Pointes d'Asperges," "Pâté à la Ciboulette," these dishes, using such herbs as chives and such vegetables as carrots and asparagus in unexpected ways, may sound like the latest in nouvelle cuisine. But the dishes come from a book published in two volumes in 1814 and 1816, "L'Art du Cuisinier," by Antoine Beauvilliers, one of the great Paris restaurateurs, is one of the thousands of rare culinary volumes that line the bookshelves of Daniel Morcrette, who is passionate about both gastronomy and fine books.

Morcrette's library, in his white stucco house at Luzarches, a small town 30 miles north of Paris, is one of the largest gastronomic collections in the world. A portion of the books are his own, the rest he buys and sells. Not content with collecting, he also publishes stunning reproductions, limited editions that are works of art in their own right.

Reissuing old volumes is nothing new, but Morcrette's are collectors' items. After he has bought the rights to the books, production is a loving process — takes about a year. Each page of the ancient work is photographed, then the negative is retouched so that the text will be clear and clean. Morcrette chooses high-quality paper similar to that used for the original, and decorative endpapers that he sometimes designs himself. The bindings are full-leather morocco or raw silk, stamped with gold lettering and decorative motifs. The designs on the bindings are elaborate but never gaudy. Morcrette has published under 20 titles, but each is a gem. Some, like "Le Vray Cuisinier

Francis" by La Varenne, "Le Viandier" by Taillevent, "L'Art du Cuisinier" by Beauvilliers and "La Cuisinière Républicaine" were chosen because of their historical importance. Beauvilliers, for example, was the first chef to bring fine dining into the public domain. His original restaurant, opened in Paris in the fall of 1789, was destroyed during the Terror, but Beauvilliers survived, and in 1798 established La Grande Taverne de Londres at 25 rue de Richelieu. The restaurant, richly appointed in mahogany and silk, had more than 178 listing on the menu.

Beauvilliers approached cooking with exactitude and method, and Morcrette contends that "L'Art du Cuisinier," with its 1,192 recipes, simplified cooking for all chefs to come. It is also a record of the cuisine and table manners of the Ancien Régime. This edition of 300 numbered, signed copies, with fold-out tables and fine endpapers, duplicates the "Exemplaire aux Armes" owned by Charles-Philippe, Comte d'Artois, who became Charles X. It is printed on high quality, gilt-edged paper, with anserine-colored leather bindings, embossed with coats of arms. The price is 950 francs (about \$160) for the two volumes.

The most recent publication on Morcrette's list is called "La Cuisinière du Haut Rhin" (600 francs). Written in 1842 by a certain Marguerite Baumgartner, it was one of the earliest regional cookbooks and one of the first to specify quantities. The recipes look not only tempting but also up-to-date: *Soupe au Melon*, *Epinards Farcis*, *Riz au Vin*, *Traites à l'Estragon*.

Other works, all in French, include a collection of Turkish recipes, an essay on Dijon mustard, a book on the combination of wines and dishes and several other French regional

books, such as "Les Plats Régionaux de France," by Austin de Croze (320 francs) and "Dissertation sur la Bourgogne," by Arnoux (230 francs).

The most valuable facsimile (3,600 francs) in the collection is a large, 355-page tome by Edouard Nignon (1865-1934), called "L'Héptaméron des Gourmets." It includes an exquisite collection of menus, very modern in spirit, put together by the most celebrated chefs of the early 20th century. The work also contains 833 recipes, 10 literary texts, including one by Guillaume Apollinaire, 8 full-page engravings and 46 smaller decorative engravings, all framed, printed on heavy gilt-edged vellum in four colors.

Morcrette's edition of "L'Héptaméron des Gourmets," his most ambitious undertaking, is advertised as "the most beautiful cookbook in the world." Morcrette has added 263 recipes and 6 prints that were not included in the original, from unpublished manuscripts and plates from Nignon's family. The leather-bound opus is a museum piece, and the limited edition of 250 signed, numbered copies is disappearing fast.

Morcrette is not only an avid cook but an enthusiastic gardener, and spends hours with his wife every day in spring and summer in the vegetable garden that occupies their large backyard. They cultivate medicinal plants and items that are now rarely seen in markets, and they enjoy experimenting with new vegetables, herbs and spices. He has even begun dealing in another high-quality commodity, Kashmiri saffron.

For catalogs of either the books or the saffron, write Daniel Morcrette, B.P. 26, 95270 Luzarches, tel: 471.01.58. It is also possible to visit his home in Luzarches by appointment.

Tea in London: High Spots and Low

by Catherine Caufield

LONDON — The English complain about their tea the way some people grumble about their families — continually, but with no idea of living without them. The cause for complaint is numbers: too strong, too weak, water not hot enough, milk added at the wrong time, too much milk, too much sugar, not enough sugar, the abominations of tea bags and (whisper it) powdered instant tea.

British Rail tea, which is powdered, is a popular target, but then tea served to travelers has always come in for abuse. Thackeray has one of his characters ask why tea prepared on board ship "generally tastes of boiled boots." And a famous Punch cartoon of 80 years ago hits out in all directions: "Look here Steward, if this is coffee I want tea, but if this is tea, then I wish for coffee."

But though millions get pleasure from realizing that the standard of tea-making has fallen something shocking since they were young, there is more, much more, to the English tea ceremony than the quality of the tea or its base, thirst-quenching properties: It is the first thing the English think of in times of crisis. As Anthony Burgess wrote in "One Hand Clapping," "The best thing to do, when you've got a dead body and it's your husband's on the kitchen floor and you don't know what to do about it, is to make yourself a good strong cup of tea."

Pouring out a cup of tea and offering it to someone he loves may be as close as the product of an English public school ever gets to expressing emotion off the cricket field. When, in the 18th century, Lincoln Stanhope returned home unexpectedly after years of living in India, he was greeted by his father, the Earl of Harrington, with a hearty, "Hallo, Linky, my dear boy. Delighted to see you. Have a cup of tea."

In short the drink itself is often secondary to the circumstances in which it is drunk. Still, there are many establishments in London where tea is a serious business. Each has its own character, but, in Disraeli's phrase, they form two nations — weak China tea sipped from fine porcelain cups and taken with thin cucumber sandwiches and unsalted cake does not know the connection of strong Indian tea, milk and sugar that the working classes drink with a substantial meal of steak and kidney pie or eels and mashed potatoes. Correspondents in the field have been investigating the best examples of each type and have sent back the following report:

Tea at the Ritz. Expectations are raised by those four words. One wants to be wicked and eat far too many smoked salmon sandwiches and scones and cakes, and somehow at the same time feel elegant in elegant surroundings. It's a tall order, but it can be done at the Ritz, in Piccadilly.

Tea is served in the Louis XIV splendor of the recently restored Palm Court, where the centerpiece is a grotto featuring a gilded maiden surrounded by sea sprites and dolphins. Over the grotto, a group of cherubs decked with garlands of roses holds aloft a big letter "R." Waiters wearing tallcoats bring an assortment of sandwiches — of which, sorry to say, disproportionately few are salmon — scones with strawberry jam and thick cream, and delicious cakes. The tea is as tea should be and the whole adventure costs \$4.50 (about \$8.50) a person.

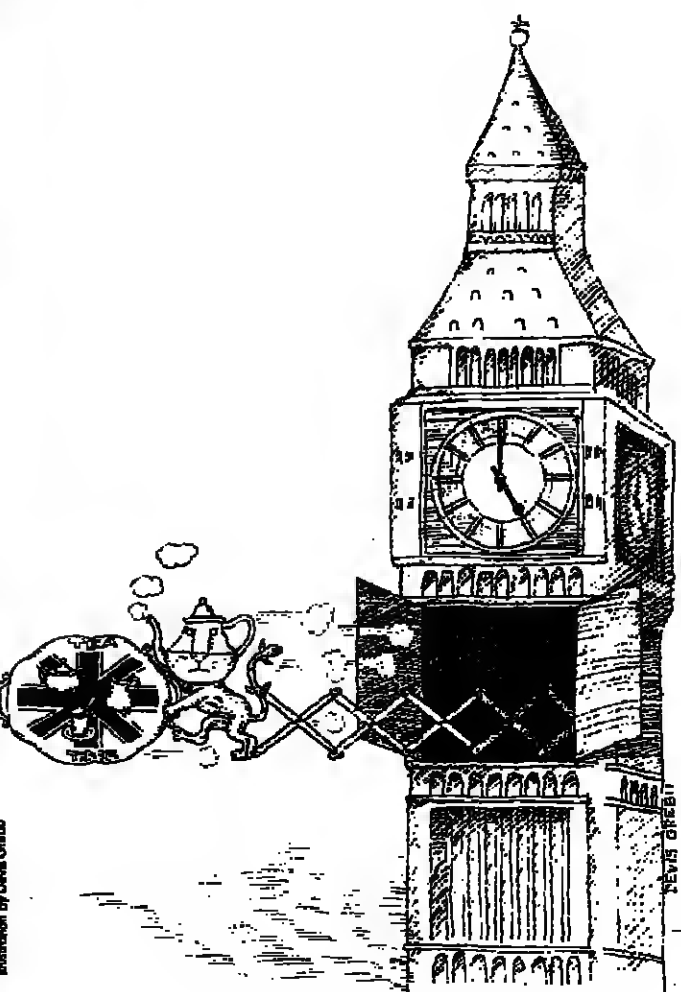
A high proportion of the tea drinkers at the Ritz seemed to be mothers and daughters recovering from an afternoon of heavy shopping. The clientele at Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, W.1, has a vaguely literary air, though the conversation is so hushed and discreet it is impossible to be certain about this. Deep velvet armchairs and old-fashioned, slipcovered, two-seater sofas make a cozy atmosphere. Like most hotels that serve tea, Brown's has a set price (\$3.50) for which the waiters appear to be happy to provide endless fresh pots of tea, and even I did not exhaust their willingness to allow extra sandwiches, cakes and scones. Epigrams should be warned, however, that the beauty of Brown's lies more in its relaxed country-house atmosphere than in the quality of its food.

The self-proclaimed best cup of tea in London is to be had at The Quality Chop House, 94 Farringdon Road, E.C.1. The windows are engraved with slogans identifying the restaurant as a "Progressive Working Class Canteen" and advertising "London's Noted Cup of Tea" and "Civility, Quick Service and Snacks." Inside is a small room with mahogany booths, tiled walls and blackboards listing the dishes of the day. Steak

and kidney pie and boiled bacon (£1.47 each) were both very good and were served with massive helpings of pea pudding, mashed potatoes, carrots and brussels sprouts. The noted cup of tea was good and strong and mercifully greatly diluted with milk. The Manchester Tart with custard was disgusting when I tried it, but the stewed rhubarb is highly recommended.

The Maypole English Restaurant, at 83 Leather Lane, E.C.1, is slightly upmarket, but it retains its linoleum floor, plastic checked tablecloths and comforting air of homeliness. The two dining rooms hold a total of 11 small tables. There are no reservations here and a queue forms outside the door every noon as faithful customers line up for the roast of the day — mutton, lamb, beef or pork — to be carved for them by the rather eccentric owner, who looks and sounds as though he'd be more at home in Her Majesty's Household Cavalry.

The meat is accompanied by a changing rota of superb vegetables. One day I had cabbage, roast potatoes, baked potatoes, carrots, heavenly roast parsnips and gravy. The set price for all this is £2.50, half price for vegetarians. The traditional English puddings with their odd and endearing names — Spotted Dick, syllabub, roly poly — are also excellent enough to make you want to run away with the cook. Purists will drink tea throughout the meal, but wine is available by the liter (£5) and the glass (50p).



International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11) — Mar. 6: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Prikopa conductor, Gabriele Fontana soloist (Mozart, Mar. 9: Vienna String Sextet (Beethoven chamber music).
• Musikverein, Brahms-Saal (tel. 65.81.90) — Mar. 7: Jostus Fante, piano recital (Mozart, Schubert), Mar. 10: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Christoph Eschenbach conductor, Justus Franz piano (Beethoven, Brahms).
• English Theatre (tel. 42.82.84) — To Mar. 13: "Ruth Draper" (Lory).

BRUSSLS

ANTWERP, Flanders Opera (tel. 03125.1323) — Mar. 6 and Mar. 12: "My Fair Lady." Mar. 7: "Trianon and Isidore."

BRUSSLS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 412.50.45) — Mar. 10: Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, Karl Münchinger conductor, Veronique Bogarts violin (Bach, Haydn).

LONDON

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel. 836.64.04) — Mar. 10-11: "Richard II," Royal Shakespeare Company.
• Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95) — Mar. 6: "Orchestra de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Beethoven, Brahms). Mar. 7, 8, 10 and 11: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Prokofiev, Brahms). Mar. 12: English Chamber Orchestra, Murray Perahia conductor and piano (Mozart, Bach). Exhibition Hall of the Barbican Centre — To Jun. 20: "Aftermath: France, New Images of War 1945-54."
• Chelsea Old Town Hall — To Mar. 20: 54th Chelsea Antiques Fair.
• Royal Opera House (tel. 240.12.00) — Mar. 6: "Swan Lake." Mar. 8 and 11: "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (Wagner). Mar. 9 and 12: "Billy Budd." • Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel. 837.16.72) — Mar. 11-12: "Night Music" and "New Work" by the Ballet Rambert.
• Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13) — Exhibitions — To Apr. 4: "Lionel Constable." To Mar. 28: "Meredith Frampton," retrospective. To Apr. 12: "Landscapes." To Jun. 27: "Turner and the Sea." From Mar. 9: "The Print Collection: A Selection."

FRANCE

NICE, Musée International d'Art Naïf (tel. 71.78.33) — The Anatole Jakovsky collection consisting of more than 600 naïve paintings, from the 18th century until today, and spanning 27 countries, opens to the public March 6.
• PARIS, American Cathedral (tel. 551.38.90) — From Mar. 9: "Everyman," by the New American Theater.
• Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33) — To April 19: "Jackson Pollock," retrospective. To March 7: "Cinéma du Réel," 4th International Festival of ethnological and sociological films. To May 10: "Takis, Musical Space," modern music performances in the Beaubourg lobby.
• Grand Palais (tel. 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paintings in U.S. Collections."
• Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26) — Exhibitions — To Aug. 1: "Le XVème siècle Florentin au Louvre." To June 7: "La collection du Comte d'Orsay."
• Sorbonne (Grand Amphithéâtre) — Mar. 11: Ravi Shankar and Alla Rakha, Indian music recital.
• Théâtre Bastien (tel. 278.46.42) — "Chez Nous" (Rossetti) play read by Michel Lonsdale.
• Théâtre de Paris (tel. 280.09.30) — "Noces de Sang" (Lorca), performed by Antonio Gades (Danzas de España).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Festi-

val (tel. 523.05.27) — Members Club — Mar. 12: Readings from the works of Maxine Hong Kingston, with dance and music interpretation. Shown Theater — Mar. 10: Steven De Groote, piano recital (Beethoven, Mendelssohn).

ITALY

ROME, Auditorium del Foro Italico (tel. 654.37.26) — Mar. 6: Radio-Televisione Symphonie Orchestra and Chorus, Massimo Piniello conductor, Eugenio Intoni piano (Brahms).
• Centre Culturel Français de Rome — Exhibition Hall — To Mar. 25: "Brancusi Photographer," exhibition.
• VENICE, Gran Teatro La Fenice — Mar. 6-7: Orchestra and Chorus of the Teatro La Fenice, Gabriele Ferro conductor, Scholomo Mintz violin (Dvorak, Mendelssohn).

JAPAN

TOYO, Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel. 356.11.11) — Mar. 10: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Tadaaki Otaka conductor, Hiroko Nakamura piano (Grieg, Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky).
• Nippon Budokan (tel. 571.32.54) — Mar. 6: "Tokyo E Landscapes" exhibition, with works by Holst, Hiroshi and Kunyoshi.
• Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel. 828.21.11) — Mar. 9: Asian Pacific piano recital (Mozart, Debussy). Mar. 11: Walter Hanzig piano recital (Beethoven, Schubert).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45) — Mar. 7: Concertgebouw Orchestra and Chorus with the Southern Boys' Choir, Neeme Järvi, Arthur Oldham and Michael Crabb conductors. Felix Lott soprano (Dvorak, Brahms). Mar. 9 and 12: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kargus conductor, Peter Zvezdovski violin (Haydn, Brahms).
• Stadsschouwburg (tel. 25.57.54) — Netherlands National Ballet: Mar. 10: Balanchine program. Mar. 11: "Grosse Fuge/I hate you too, Johnny/The four temperaments."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 860.13.00) — To Mar. 21: "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914," exhibition.
• Japan House (tel. 332.11.55) — To March 14: Exhibition of Asian art from the Idemitsu Museum of Art.
• Whitney Museum of American Art (tel. 570.36.33) — To May 2: "John Cage: Graphic Work," exhibition.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 41.44.49) — Mar. 6: "The Troubadour." Mar. 7: "Lulu." Mar. 8: "Lucia di Lammermoor." Mar. 9 and 12: "Ariadne auf Naxos." Mar. 10: "The Idiot," ballet evening.
• Philharmonie (tel. 83.40.54) — Mar. 6-7: Berlin Symphony Orchestra with the soloists of the Berlin Opera, Caspar Richter conductor. Mar. 8: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Günther Wand conductor (Brahms). Mar. 10-11: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mahler, Haydn, Shostakovich).
• Staatsbibliothek (tel. 17.33.64) — Mar. 7: Cleveland Quartet (Bartok, Brahms, Schubert).
• Ständische Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz — To Apr. 25: "The Horses of San Marco," exhibition.
• FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel. 13.40.00) — Mar. 8: Rudolf Serkin piano recital (Beethoven). Mar. 9: Alban Berg Quartet, Heinrich Schiff solo (Dvorak, Schubert).
• Cafe Theater, English-speaking theater (tel. 63.64.64) — Mar. 6, 11 and 12: "Hughie/Before Breakfast" (O'Neill). Mar. 8: "Der Tisch," by the Schicksalstheater (in German).

24 Airports That Scare Even Pilots

by John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — The air traveler may squirm some, look apprehensively out the window at the wing and join sweaty palms with a seismate. A memory of the last big air crash agitates the mind. But the traveler is buckled in, committed to takeoff or landing. Matters rest now with the plane, the weather, the pilot, air traffic controllers and the airport.

Most air accidents — and there are very few, since travel by scheduled airlines is statistically safer than travel by automobiles — are traceable to mechanical failures, weather conditions, pilot error, or combinations of those factors. Some airports, however, pose an added burden for the pilot. Their runways may be too short for comfort, the surrounding terrain too tricky, approach and takeoff routes tricky and the skies often congested for miles around. Pilots know these airports from long, trying experience. They call them "black-star" airports.

According to a list compiled by the International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations, there are 24 airports or air corridors around the world bearing the black-star designation. This means that pilots have lodged complaints of "critical deficiencies" against them. The list is the federation's way of alerting all pilots to potential hazards, and is also considered a means of pressuring the airports to make changes.

Aviation officials emphasize that none of the airports thus singled out was considered "unsafe." If we didn't think they were safe," says Fred Farrar, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, "we wouldn't let them be used."

William Shea, the FAA assistant administrator for airports, says, "On balance, the airports are doing well meeting and maintaining standards."

But pilots believe that attention should be called to those airports, reasonably safe though they may be, whose conditions they say could be improved. Thus the black stars.

The only airport in the continental United States currently on the black-star list is Los Angeles International, where pilots object to late-night flight procedures dictated by noise-abatement regulations. From midnight to 6:30 a.m., all traffic in and out of the airport is routed over the Pacific Ocean to avoid the neighboring community of Inglewood. "It's like flying into a black hole," one airline pilot says of the dark ocean approach bereft of visible landmarks, "and you're going in head to

head with planes taking off on a parallel runway."

So far, no accidents have resulted from the flight procedures, which have been in effect several years at Los Angeles, possibly because the black-star warning has made pilots and air traffic controllers doubly cautious. Pilots have similar complaints about other airports that are not on the list, such as Washington's National. For reasons of noise abatement and security, planes may not go over downtown Washington, which means they must make sharp banking turns going into and out of the airport. Whether this was a factor in the Air Florida crash there earlier this year is not yet known.

No one who has flown into St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, whether pilot or passenger, would dispute the Harry S. Truman Airport's black-star rating. At one end of the short runway is water; at the other end is an imposing mountain. The short runway and mountain were factors in an American Airlines jet crash there in 1976.

Work is under way to correct matters. A new 7,000-foot runway is being built parallel to the present 4,658-foot runway. The top of the mountain is being shaved off, with the rock and soil being used as landfill so that the runway can extend out into the ocean at the other end. The improvements are scheduled for completion in late 1984. Meanwhile, at least one airline, American, has a policy of avoiding St. Thomas. Its flights from New York go into St. Croix, where passengers can be shuttled by smaller planes over to St. Thomas.

Terrain is a potential hazard at such places as San Francisco, Charleston, W. Va. and Ajaccio, Corsica. Pilots complain about Mount San Bruno, three miles out from the departure runways of San Francisco International; they want either a change of flight patterns or at least some signal lights installed on the mountain. This problem has brought the airport a red-star rating, indicative of a serious, though not critical, deficiency.

The airport at Charleston sits on top of a mountain, and landing there is somewhat like putting down on an aircraft carrier. There is little margin for error. But everything else about the airport meets all the standards, and so it is not black-starred.

Last December, a chartered Yugoslav jetliner smashed into a mountain while approaching the airport at Ajaccio on Corsica, killing 178 people. The International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations had been warning that the airport was hazardous because it lacked sufficient navigation aids for guiding

aircraft down safely among the surrounding mountains.

Other airports rating the federation's black stars, for a variety of reasons, are at Hong Kong, Kabul, Conru, Rimini in Italy, Learmonth in western Australia and Cartagena, Leica and San Andrés Island in Colombia. Trivandrum in India, Honiara in the Solomon Islands, Suva/Nausori in the Fiji Islands and Fua-amotu in Tonga. The airport at Colombo, Sri Lanka, which is also listed, was the scene of an Icelandic Airlines crash in 1978; the airport's lights failed before the landing.

Similar ratings are conferred on regions, usually because of what the pilots describe as deficiencies in air traffic control facilities or procedures. The list consists of Belém and Manaus in Brazil, Tagu in South Korea, Madras in India, Tripoli, Khartoum, Jeddah, Honiara in the Solomon Islands and Ujung Pandang in Indonesia.

One airport not on the black-star list makes the white-knuckle list of most passengers and many pilots. It is San Diego Lindbergh Field, which would be a challenge even to its namesake. The airport is situated in the heart of the city. On an approach for landing, one pilot says, "You're looking right into hotel rooms and you're very conscious that you have little room for maneuver."

Airlines collided with a small private plane during an approach to landing. Even though a review board assigned blame for the accident to the jet crew, the Air Line Pilots Association said that there was evidence of several other factors, including the air traffic procedures in the congested area.

The strike by air traffic controllers in the United States has had no noticeable effect on air safety, according to pilots and government officials. In some cases the strike may have alleviated some congestion problems by the slight reduction in the number of scheduled flights at many major airports. Still, during peak hours, planes are taking off and landing nearly every minute at many major airports. The world's 10 busiest airports, combining domestic and international flights, are: O'Hare, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Heathrow, John F. Kennedy International, the Paris airport system, San Francisco, Tokyo's Haneda, Dallas-Fort Worth and Denver.

"A certain amount of congestion is good," says Dwayne Freer, an official of the International Civil Aviation Organization and pilot himself. "You know then that the pilots are being especially careful, doing it by the book. They know they can't afford any lapses. They're razor-sharp and doing their best to be perfect. That's always comforting to me."

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In Hong Kong's Streets

Continued from page 5W

regale men with a lewd form of Cantonese opera.

All of this commotion nearly squeezes out the street restaurants, but if you elbow your way through the mob you can find some fine food stalls. You could start with a stand-up course — say, octopus fried in a pungent barbecue sauce and served on a square of wax paper. You stand at curbside and spear the tentacles with toothpicks, dabbling a little sauce on your shoes and feeling quite pleased with yourself.

Later you may want to sit down and be served in style by a woman wearing black galoshes — sensible footwear on a greasy street. Pork ribs, fried rice and beer for two will cost about \$5.

Stanley Street between Cochrane and Graham Streets, a few blocks uphill from the central district's insurrection of jackhammers,

traffic, glass, pile drivers and Pierre Cardin neckties. At this renowned lunch spot you do not exactly find peace, but you do meet an older Hong Kong of skinty streets redolent of soy sauce, garlic and mildew.

Among the specialties here are soups of fishballs and noodles. If you order *yeet da mien*, you get thick brown wheat noodles in your soup. Pronounce *yeet da mien* and you get thin white rice noodles. The soup, which costs the equivalent of about 60 cents, would be plenty for a light lunch, although you might also order a plate of fried noodles, or rice with pork, duck or chicken.

Tong Shui Road in the North Point district. These stalls are semi-permanent and semi-enclosed, so they can offer a more elaborate menu than the typical stall. The relative splendor, however, does not produce a troublesome degree of pretension.

The cooks, scurrying about in swirls of steam, wear white T-shirts rolled up above their bellies. The ceiling fans are blackened with grease, and the gas fires roar like typhoons. Eels waiting to be cooked slither over one another in an aquarium.

In this setting you can feast for a pittance. A recent dinner of fish-head soup, beef and turnips in a hot pot, chicken in a hot pot, fried garoupa (a firm white fish also known as grouper) with ginger and spring onions, a green vegetable, deep-fried oysters and three quarts of San Miguel beer — a meal to defeat four gluttons — came to about \$20.

The fish-head soup, despite its rather unfortunate name, is excellent and has a vivid broth. The cheeks and eyes of the fish are reputed to be delicacies, but you are under no obligation to verify this.

Jewelry Into Art in Switzerland

by Maris Guinard

GENEVA — Away with the quaint notion of jewelry as an investment or a status symbol — for sculptor-jeweler Perena it is simply portable art. The success of his latest show here seemed to prove that many people are looking for the decorative and artistic value of jewelry — forget the carats. They don't object to low prices either.

Perena's one-man exhibition was held at the sedately formal Musée de l'Horlogerie, Geneva's showcase of antique watches, enamelwork and jewelry. Among music boxes and ornate clocks, his stark pieces grabbed the visitor's attention: necklaces like sophisticated tribal wear, heavy armbands and massive rings. Before the closing, almost all his pieces had been sold.

Other orders were placed for his one-of-a-kind jewelry at the Centre Genevois de l'Artisanat, a craft association of which he is president and where he and other promising young jewelers display their work. None too conventional. Both graphic artist and jeweler, Régine Hagelstein likes to carve delicate designs in slate, frame them in silver, hang them from silver neck chokers, light them up with small pearls or garnets. Martine Ruegg may work with bleached steel, splash gold on silver for rounded brooches and earrings. Nadya Lokshin's almost baroque silver jewelry contrasts with Nathalie Mouriquand's more retro gold pins set with the tiniest precious stones.

To his carefully crafted work, Perena brings a variety of experience. The tussled, tall Spaniard, a boyish-looking 35 in a mud-colored sweater, was born in Madrid and entered the Geneva Beaux-Arts school at the age of 16. He trained as a painter and a sculptor, then turned to stage and costume design. For a year and a half he had a jewelry shop in Tel Aviv, then topped it all by working for a few months as a cobbler's apprentice.

Ten years ago he began to fashion leather as he would metal. Now it is the frame, backing or support of all his work.

From his original sketch on white cardboard, Perena cuts the hide, grooves, dampens

and twists it into final shape. It is dried slowly. The rigid layers can then be glued, cut into sections and sanded. Several coats of varnish are added for color as well as protection from perfume or cosmetics. Each coating is buffed to the right patina. After a simple clasp has been added, things are threaded through the finely adjusted segments to hold the entire necklace together, firm but flexible.

Fabienné Sturm, the museum curator, says: "Perena invents his jewels as he goes along. As his work progresses, he decides intuitively what he will use."

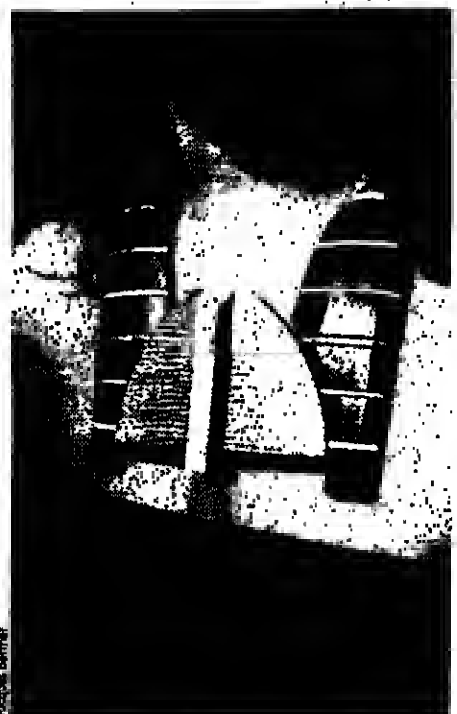
He may slash in a contrast of polished ivory against dark leather, insert a translucent slice of agate, seal the wings of a butterfly behind a chunk of rock crystal. His wide-ranging choices are sculpted and polished as a whole. He may add from one to 50 different materials — animal, vegetable or mineral; metal or synthetic. They may come from the sea, the forest or the corner hardware store.

Perena's catalog reads like the inventory of a poetic raggicker: lizard, sharkskin, coral, mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell; bull horns, pig gut, wild boar's teeth; brass, copper, gold leaf, nuggets and jade; rosewood, pine and lapis lazuli; flint and old ivory knitting needles. "I am looking for shades, rhythms, and resemblances, for patterns and texture," he explains. He rejects thoughts of intrinsic value.

His most intricate necklace is a dark leather choker that looks as if it is dotted with tiny confetti. There are 474 bits studded 4 millimeters deep in a subtle rainbow taken from 50-odd materials: from white walrus teeth through yellow amber, orange-colored mahogany, red petrified wood, the violet spike of a sea-urchin, blue enamel, green aventurine, to the blackest of black marble.

The necklace has been worn by the owner for the last two years. Perena, who never keeps any of the jewelry he makes, comments: "It has gained definitely in patina and depth of color."

Perena is generous about his trade secrets. In case you want to shape a jewel from a bull's horn, you simply soak the horn for 5 days, boil it 25 minutes then flatten it under a press.



Perena's jewelry.

Once cooled and dried it can be shaped over a flame. To retain this shape it should be placed under cold running water. In Perena's long slender hands it becomes an articulated choker lined with black leather.

Long ago, in Calvin's Geneva, it was unlawful to use gold or jewels, whether precious stones or pearls. Has Perena caught the message?

Musée de l'Horlogerie, Malignon 15, Centre d'Artisanat Genevois, 26 Grand Rue. Perena, who since 1977 has often exhibited in Geneva, Lausanne and Zurich, will be featured in a show of jewelry at the Galerie Artium, in Basel, Kantonengasse 35 from March 10 to April 3.

The American Hunger

Continued from page 5W

people's hunger for food and the relationships that they build around food. But her subject matter is eclectic, the result, no doubt, of doing varied magazine assignments for the New Yorker, Gourmet and others. She writes about places like Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence, about the decline in the proper use of the English language, about cures for what ails you about growing up in Whittier, Calif.

She leads the life other writers envy, living where she wants to live, writing what she wants to write when she wants to write it. She writes much the way she lives: simply and sparingly, but with a sense of place and of style. It is her kind of luxury, this life, after years of supporting two daughters on whatever assignments she could get.

Fisher works in a spacious-seeming two-room house (she built 11 years ago on a friend's ranch north of Sonoma). From her desk, she can see the hills or the grapevines; from the front room, where kitchen equipment lines one wall, she can see the late-season calves frolicking in the pasture or hear the jays hectoring her cat Charlie. A silver in the lane sees a zesty cat.

She's at work now on articles about growing older. Not long ago, she announced "Trespasars after the war." "Sharing food with another human being is an intimate act that should not be indulged in lightly," she has written. "There are few people alive with whom I care to pray, sleep, dance, sing or share my bread and wine."

But, she said on another occasion, "since people must eat to live, we might as well do it with grace and gusto."

There are, of course, people who do it with more gusto than grace. They are the gluttons, not the gourmets, of the world. What, she was asked in a recent conversation, is the difference?

"First of all, 'gourmet' is an overused and misused word," Fisher says. "It's like 'sweetheart,' which is a beautiful word but now it can have very bad connotations. Or 'honey.' It's overused and used wrongly."

"A glutton is a pig. A gourmand is a person who likes to eat, but who overeats. A glutton doesn't give a damn what he eats. A gourmand is a fussy eater.... A gourmand would eat five chocolate cream puffs, and a gourmet would eat one because he knew it was the best he'd ever have."

Most Americans, she contends, are too fat. "We all eat too much. People are absolutely obsessed with food at this point in their lives, at least in our Western culture. The people who are reducing are scared of something, too, scared of losing their beauty or their youth."

"Eating is a form of compensation for something else we need. I think that when people eat together, it's a pleasant way of compensating.... I love to eat by myself. I've learned how to enjoy it enormously, too, but I think people who diet and starve themselves are really in a fix. They're losing out."

"My instinctive reaction to convenience foods is that I just don't like them." She acknowledges reluctantly that foods to which you don't add water or pop into the oven may serve a purpose for people who don't care what they eat and who need energy "the way animals do."

"But if you read the ingredients, you die. It's awful. It's bad for people, especially for young people."

Many children, Fisher is convinced, know better than their elders what foods are good for them. Fisher says that her oldest grandson came to see her and gave her serious little talks about convenience foods and told her how she "must always read the labels and see what the contents are. 'You don't eat this,' and 'It's very bad to eat that,' he would say. He was telling me what I'd told his mother. It was great. I liked it."

Often today's parents were the flower children of the 1960s, eating nuts and raisins, Fisher says. "Those kids grew organic food. Those kids are could afford. Gradually, organic foods have gotten better. Those kids still know good food. They've become more conservative. But they're still living on rice and grains, sitting cross-legged, meditating, starving to death and what not. That all has had a great impact on our whole culture."

As she recalls it, food and words have always been a central part of her life. She learned about language and the world around her at the dinner table. "It was a very articulate family, but we had certain rules. For instance, at the table, we never mentioned money, politics or love — until after the dessert was served. We didn't deal in anything malicious — until after the dessert."

She liked to cook for the reward it provided — she would get attention. "It made me feel creative and powerful, and that is probably the truest reason for my continuing preoccupation with the art of eating."

Even so, she is often asked why she writes about food and not power or love. "It seems to me that our three basic needs, for food and security straightly think of one without the others," she says. "So it happens that when I write of hunger, I am really writing about love and the hunger for it, and warmth and the love of it and the hunger for it.... There is a communion of more than our bodies when bread is broken and wine is drunk."

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weekend

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Conducting a Two-Way Flow of Music

by Elaine Davenport

SAN FRANCISCO — He was "Mozart in blue jeans" to his many Dutch fans in the late 1960s: Conductor of the Rotterdam Philharmonic, he also led the small, youthful Netherlands Wind Ensemble, which became famous for its midnight concerts played in informal attire and away from staid concert halls.

Now 40, Edo de Waart is conductor and music director of the San Francisco Symphony and is demonstrating the same nonconformist approach he used in the Netherlands. He has instituted, for example, a "New and Unusual Music" series, now in its second year, which is an expansion of the symphony's normal concert program. For the concerts, held in the atrium of the Galleria, a red brick warehouse south of Market Street, both audience and performers wear everyday clothes and tickets cost a low \$7.

"The idea comes from what I did in Holland," de Waart says. "Contemporary music, especially by American composers, is emphasized. We were the first major U.S. symphony orchestra to start something like this and suddenly everybody is doing it." De Waart is encouraged by the interest in new music in the United States because "nowhere in the arts are we so behind as with music. Even though Europe has always been fertile ground for contemporary music — the London Sinfonietta is a good example — musical tastes are still very old-fashioned both here and there."

Other de Waart innovations here, where he has been in charge since 1977, include a "Mostly Mozart" series and a "Beethoven Festival." And last winter the symphony signed a four-year recording contract with Philips. But by far the most important change de Waart has presided over was the inauguration in 1980 of the symphony's new home — the 3,000-seat Louise M. Davies Hall, one of the world's biggest concert halls in cubic feet. The building is next to the 1930's-built War Memorial Opera House, which the symphony used to share with the San Francisco Opera.

The new independence has encouraged new endeavors. The symphony's season has expanded so that it is now comparable to other major U.S. orchestras. For the first time since 1947, the orchestra toured the U.S. East Coast, playing Carnegie Hall and the Kennedy Center, and this year will tour the West Coast. De Waart has also renewed the commissioning of works for the orchestra.

De Waart is one of many non-Americans conducting major U.S. orchestras. Others include Zubin Mehta in New York, Seiji Ozawa in Boston, Georg Solti in Chicago and Carlo Maria Giulini in Los Angeles. U.S. critics of this "invasion" irritate de Waart.

"They might ask if American universities

and conservatories are doing all they can to turn out great conducting talents," he responds. "If so, where are they? I suppose I'll be accused of self-interest, but I think Europeans can still bring certain musical traditions to enrich American musical life."

If nothing else, says de Waart, working on both sides of the Atlantic has made him knowledgeable about the differences between European and American orchestras. "European orchestras are very preoccupied with sound and the spirit of the music — what is behind the notes," he explains. "While American orchestras are extremely good at craftsmanship — giving the real picture of what the score says. For example, when playing Bruckner in Holland you get an inborn sense of the breadth and weightiness of the music. In America, the feeling seems to be that nothing is happening. But American orchestras play terrific Mahler because in some movements you need to let out all your technical facilities."

Most of the other differences between American and European involve a simple factor — money. "As a rule, American orchestras play more concerts than most continental orchestras," says de Waart, "because the government subsidy is much smaller." While a Dutch orchestra might earn about 20 percent of its budget from the box office, de Waart says, a U.S. orchestra will earn about 55 percent. "Here we need a specific rain of concerts — about four a week — to have enough income. So money affects rehearsal time and programming, but when you're heavily subsidized, as in Holland, it doesn't matter so much."

Which system is best? "I never understood what the Americans call the American spirit before I came here, but in a way I like it," de Waart answers. "Greed is one result, which is bad, but it also brings out unbelievable ingenuity. You see young people finding ways to earn dollars on the weekends and in the summer. On a bigger scale, we also have to be adventurous and imaginative because we do not have this big security blanket of the government holding our hand and saying whatever you do is fine."

De Waart reckons that a budget blending U.S. and European concepts — "a more solid basis of government support without taking away our inventiveness" — would be ideal. But one thing he says he would never change here is the large number of volunteers working for the symphony.

"It makes wonderful roots into the community," he continues. "San Franciscans really believe that this is their orchestra. But while San Francisco as a city probably pays less for its orchestra than Amsterdam, in Amsterdam there is not half the sense of 'This is our orchestra.' I'm talking about continental Europe since Britain is an exception."



Edo de Waart.

De Waart then discusses his European visit this winter to conduct a series of concerts with the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, the Rotterdam Philharmonic and the Munich Philharmonic. "I bring things back to Europe based on what I've learned from America, of course," he says, quick to point out that the flow of musical knowledge is by no means solely from Europe to the United States. Dutch by birth, he finds his "short roots are now here" in San Francisco and has filed to become a permanent U.S. resident. He has chosen to live in this city's Haight-Ashbury section, the favorite of flower children in the 1960s. "I'm just a hippy," he says, grinning boyishly.

Old Masters From a Lost Age — This One

by Souren Melikian

THE HAGUE — In 20 years or so, the exhibition of Dutch 17th-century paintings at the Mauritshuis here will probably be seen as a farewell ceremony to a bygone era — our own age, when high-quality Old Masters were still available to be bought and owned privately.

What makes the exhibition remarkable is that out of 100 paintings on view nearly all come from private collections and were acquired within the last 25 years. Narrowing it down further still, all of them, including a few that now belong to the museum itself, were sold by three Hague dealers — Hans M. Cramer, John Hoogsteder and Samuel Nystad. The idea of putting the unusual exhibition was theirs and the credit for accepting it goes to Hans Hoetink, the director general of the Mauritshuis and a leading art historian on 17th-century Dutch painting.

The selection, on view through March 9, offers a cross section of Dutch schools, making it a kind of alternative museum display with works unknown to the public and otherwise inaccessible. Simple as the idea may seem, this is the first time that a major museum has done it. A special circumstance provided the occasion by forcing the museum to take its masterpieces off the walls anyway: the Mauritshuis will be closing for two years, the time required for a much-needed face lifting.

Hoetink cites other reasons that induced him to go along with the idea of a temporary exhibition. One was his desire to show that "the Hague is a very important place for Dutch Old Masters in the international trade. Before it was Amsterdam." He further feels that "it is only fair to underline the role of the individual art dealer." And in a way this is elementary good manners.

In the exhibition, for example, there hangs an exquisite seascape done in 1631 by the Flemish-born artist Jan Porcellis. Some old-timers may remember it from Sotheby's sale in London of Sir Bruce Ingram's collection in 1964. The successful bidder was Cramer, who was overjoyed to have a superb landscape with an unusual composition for a mere £1,800. Not for long. He was almost immediately approached by Hans Bredius, the Dutch Rembrandt scholar who was then the director of the Mauritshuis. Bredius is still respectfully remembered by dealers and old collectors as one of the great collecting minds of his time. And when he suggested to Cramer that the Hague museum did not have a good Porcellis, needed one, would gladly buy that one from Cramer on the usual commission terms — 10 percent — the unfortunate dealer had little alternative and graciously delivered the goods with a glorious £180 profit. Virtually every leading dealer has found himself in that kind of heroic situation but few museums pay their moral debts.

However, there is more to it. As Hoetink says, "Every museum depends on the private collector." The Mauritshuis started in fact as a royal collection to which William III, himself a great collector of Old Masters while in England, added a vast amount in the 18th century. Closer in time, Vermeer's "Head of a Girl" might never have entered the Mauritshuis without the A.A. des Tombes bequest made in 1903.

There are no more Vermeers floating around these days, and the exhibition includes only one Rembrandt — nor is it the greatest of all



From left, Cramer, Nystad and Hoogsteder with Rembrandt's "Juno."

Rembrandt's. Still, Armand Hammer's "Juno" has a romantic appeal. It is the master's last painting, hence the clumsy unfinished right forearm, daubed over by some hack as a later time, and the rather patchy aspect of the dress. In short it is a Rembrandt symbol rather than the great painting one would dream to have.

This is typical of the Hague exhibition: In it, the great works are not those by great masters, whose paintings may qualify as "fine" at best. Significantly, one of the more interesting works is an Italianate landscape painted by Nicolas Berchem in 1654 — because until recently the Italianate strain in Dutch painting was looked down upon. There is also a delightful Jan Van Goyen landscape, "The Old Oak," and a village scene by Isaac Van Ostade is painted with consummate skill. No one can be seriously argued to be forgettable.

The most impressive works are by artists whose name mean little to the public. Two are particularly striking for their beauty and their previous disregard. One is a panel signed by Cornelis Vroom. Tall trees rise from low mounds against a background of misty blue sea in the distance and a sky suffused with the faintest suggestion of a golden lighting just touching the foliage of the trees from behind.

In 1964 it was offered by Nystad to the Mauritshuis director, who thought that \$16,000 was a bit much. True enough, the price was enormous at a time when no one cared much for the Haarlem school of marine painters. Nystad, who loved his picture, persuaded a client to buy it, whereupon the director felt pangs of regret and approached the dealer — too late. The buyer, who was out an "investor," had fallen in love with his Vroom masterpiece. It is still his.

The second surprising painting is by Joris

Van der Hagen. Trees in deep bluish greens rise on either side of a lake beyond which the low hills horizon leads up to a castle. The still water is a steely gray veering to black in the foreground with that dark mirror-like surface that water has under a covered sky, seconds after the sun has gone down. There is something austere and remotely poignant about it all.

It also has an extraordinary story. A trained eye might recognize in it the painting sold for \$4,000 in 1977 at Mentmore by Sotheby's as a "wooded landscape with a lake" of the Dutch 18th-century school. At that time, the painting had a little more to it: three sheep, a shepherd, a farmhand on horseback in the foreground and cows in the distance, all added in the 18th century. This was common practice in 18th-century Holland for export to England, where a pure landscape of that type would have been thought uncharacteristic.

At the sale Hoogsteder recognized the 17th-century work under its 18th-century garb and thick coat of grime. To buy such a piece was a pure gamble — there is no way of telling what was left under the alterations. In this case the gamble succeeded, disclosing a well-preserved masterpiece. Even so, the masterpiece had little appeal to the traditional type of collector: Joris Van der Hagen is not exactly considered glamorous. So it entered the collection of a Middle Eastern buyer, an outsider sufficiently indifferent to conventional wisdom to be persuaded by Hoogsteder.

The unknown masterpiece of that type will probably be there to discover for another generation. After that there won't be much left. If only for that reason, the Hague exhibition is worth a close look.

British Craftsmen's Own Favorites

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The Crafts Council, founded in 1971 to make a register of craftsmen and to promote and exhibit the best of contemporary British crafts, celebrated its first successful decade by refurbishing its offices and galleries, enlarging its exhibition space threefold.

The first exhibition in the enlarged galleries, still in the Regency building just across the way from London's most prestigious club, The Athenaeum, is "The Maker's Eye" (Crafts Council's Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, S.W.1, to March 27, but closed Mondays). The prize more than 500 outstanding examples of modern craft, selected by 14 makers — the oldest the potter Michael Cardew, now in his 81st year, the youngest Connie Stevenson, still in her 20s, who trained as a painter before she became an independent knitter.

Each maker was asked to choose objects that best "sum up the essence of the crafts involved as one had experienced them." Each person's choice is exhibited in its own space, together with examples of that choicer's own creations, and a splendidly vivid show it makes, from the great mirror, resin, gold and crystal "Baptism" (a Monument to Pope) by Andrew Logan (chosen by Stevenson) and one of David Hockney's paper pulp creations — "Green Pool — Diving Board and Shadow" (chosen by the weaver Mary Farmer) to the "Bonneville Royal Motorcycle" produced by Triumph Motorcycles last year and chosen by potter Emmanuel Cooper, and a satin jacket by Zandra Rhodes (Malcolm Parsons).

The range of objects varies very greatly from maker to maker. Ceramics predominate in the selections by Alison Britton and Cardew, both potters. Even the "fine art" in Britton's section is concerned with ceramics — pots featuring in a gouache by Bernard Myers, an oil by Ben Nicholson and a pencil drawing by William Scott. Cardew emphasizes the Englishness of English pots in the work of Katherine Pleydell-Bouverie, William Staite Murray and Bernard Leach, of whom Cardew was the first English pupil.

Cooper spreads his net much more widely. Not only is the motorcycle his choice, but also tufted fringes in hraid by Wendy Cushing, a finely made rosewood paintbox by Desmond



Ryan and Judy doorsteps in cast iron.

Ryan and two large wall-hangings — a tapestry from the Lyth Tapestry Workshop in Scotland and John Dugger's painted banner for "The Clash."

Furniture dominates in the choice of furniture designer Eric de Graaf, notably the high stools of the Dutchman Floris van den Broecke and the Japanese Nobuo Nakamura, both working in Britain; but the other furniture makers, Alan Peters and John Makepeace, like Cooper, range widely.

Probably the most varied and interesting selection of all is by Enid Marx, 80 this year, who still draws her beloved cats "for an hour each night to keep my hand in." Herself a designer of printed textiles, wrapping papers, furniture, ceramics and postage stamps, and of international fame as a book designer and illustrator, she argues that "craft is for quality,

not quirks... Doing your own thing is not enough. The artists of the Italian Renaissance have left us a fine example of how to comply with the patron's wishes whilst preserving one's own individuality."

These characteristics she finds in the engravings of Eric Ravilious: the anonymous 19th-century, hand-painted, cast-iron doorsteps in the form of Punch and Judy; a harvest loaf in the form of a wheatsheaf by Coleson's the Bakers; woven willow fruit baskets by unnamed rural craftsmen; calligraphy by Donald Jackson; an earthenware teapot with sprigged decoration made for a baroque (central) longboats were common in England until the late 1930s; John Waterer's case for the Olivetti portable typewriter; and Sussex trugs (gardeners' baskets) made of split willow boards, with sweet chestnut wood rims and handles.

Around Galleries in Munich

by David Galloway

MUNICH — The sprawling Residenz, once the palace of a Bavarian monarch, faces the elegantly refurbished opera house in the center of Munich. Built, rebuilt, expanded and restored over five centuries, the Residenz is an encyclopedia of architectural styles and follies. Today, theaters and exhibition spaces fill most of the palatial quarters, but the neighboring streets still echo a royal heritage.

The Maximilian Strasse, which begins at the Residenz, was designed for ceremonial processions of the king who gave the street its name. It is a stately avenue that cuts an authoritative line from the royal quarters to the Maximilian Memorial, that across the Maximilian Bridge to the Maximilian. For the modern visitor it offers one of West Germany's most cherished grand hotels, the Vier Jahreszeiten, flanked by a brilliant cluster of Parisian boutiques and what may well be the densest concentration of art galleries in all of Europe.

Within four short blocks there are 15 galleries, with programs ranging from 18th-century European watercolors, Jugendstil porcelain and bronze, to the most recent works of Andy Warhol and Arnulf Rainer. Galerie Schellman and Klierer (Maximilian Strasse 12) has recently drawn international attention for the Warhol projects it has coordinated. The current show of the artist's "Myths," however, leaves Germans soberly puzzled by the deeper cultural significance of Aunt Jeimimah and Howdy Doo.

Other galleries also find reason to complain about local interest in contemporary art. Mo-

nich is a city top-heavy with the art of the past, and with a seasoned flair for presenting it. The exhilarating architecture of the Neue Pinakothek testifies to an ongoing romance with the past, but the contemporary arts are meanwhile treated like naughty stepchildren. In the thematic exhibition they jointly sponsor every spring, the galleries of the Maximilian Strasse do their best to fill the gap, but most have to rely on customers from outside the city limits. Some have unhelpfully adopted the exhibition concept of "something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue."

Galerie Gunzenhauser (Maximilian Strasse 10) has a diversified program, yet still maintains its close, authoritative identity with early German modernism — in particular, with the lively, sometimes warring movements that originated in Munich. Gunzenhauser's current exhibition (through April 29) is a stunning retrospective of the work of Adolf Hölzel, who founded his own art school in Dachau in the late 19th century, and who painted pure abstractions years before his celebrated colleague, Wassily Kandinsky.

Galerie Friedrich and Knust is one of the few pioneers to remain true to the goal of promoting younger artists. At the time of its founding in 1963, Americans (especially the minimalist and conceptualists) held center stage. More recently, Germans and Austrians have dominated the program, including Martin Disler, whose aggressive, big-brush paintings constitute a kind of erotic expressionism. The so-called "wild ones," the new Fauves or neo-Expressionists, have brought a controversial sense of drama to the German art world. Friedrich and Knust are featuring some of the

most gifted and gaudy of the new superstars in an exhibition titled Five from Cologne (until March 31).

Galerie Thomas and Art in Progress (both at Maximilian Strasse 25) also offer a vigorous contemporary image. Thomas represents the Munich artist Hansjörg Voith, whose most recent project consisted of constructing a massive wooden pyramid, suspended on stilts above a body of water in the Netherlands. There Voith lived for nearly a year, carving a boat from a block of granite over 12 feet in length. Each evening he made diarylike drawings reflecting the progress of the work and the dramatic changes in the seascape around him. Those drawings, together with photodocumentation of pyramid and boat — both of them ancient, near-mythic forms — constitute one of the season's most intriguing exhibitions.

The results of a witty, inventive Swiss-German collaboration are documented at the Klewan Galerie (Maximilian Strasse 29). In 1975, Günther Brus was in Berlin, his friend Attussee in Vienna, but through the mail they regularly exchanged unfinished drawings. Over the next six years, each would provoke the other to increasingly extravagant surrealist gestures, but their joint efforts would produce strikingly harmonious work. The Community Pictures that resulted are on view at Klewan until March 31.

Few of the galleries of the Maximilian Strasse are at street level, and the casual visitor to Munich might well miss the plaques identifying the entrances. The galleries, however, publish a joint guide with information on current exhibitions. Although some are indifferent, most of them are well worth the climb.

Around Museums in Paris

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — What was Paris like 1,500 years ago? The Musée Carnavalet, the historical museum of the city of Paris, offers a glimpse of that remote and anxious age in a small exhibition titled Paris Mérovingienne (21 Rue de Sévigné, Paris 3, to April 25).

In the fifth century the Roman Empire had reached its final stage of collapse and the last emperor was deposed in 476. Five years later Clovis became king of the Franks and established the rule of the Mérovingian dynasty for some 250 years. The period objects displayed in this little show were all dug up in Paris, mainly during the great urbanistic upheaval of the second half of the last century.

The exhibition includes coins, jewelry, weapons (including arms dredged out of the Seine), some rare documents (including the will of one Ermintrude, handsomely written in pygmy) and a large trove of sarcophagi, some found under the paving of the church of Sainte Geneviève, some in a graveyard that was discovered when foundations were being prepared for the present Boulevard Saint Marcel. Most of these sarcophagi were cast in plaster, a material abundant in Paris. The same designs with which they were decorated has the same unpretentious beauty as some paintings in the catacombs in Rome.

Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, who left Hungary during the 1919 Bela Kun uprising, settled in Lugano, Switzerland, in 1933 and built a gallery for his art collection. After his death in 1947 his son, Hans Heinrich, opened the gallery to the public three days a week during the summer season. He also continued collecting and most of the 59 works now on view at the Petit Palais (to March 28) are his acquisitions. The show is on its way back from a tour of nine American cities where it was viewed by a million people more than have visited the Lugano gallery in the last 35 years.

As it stands in Paris the show includes works by 49 artists — and what artists! Just to mention a few of these paintings, we have a Holy Family in an ideal, platonic landscape, delicate, luminous and hazy, by Fra Bartolomeo; some busy, consistent views of Venice by Canaletto; an unusual, beralid portrait of the young duke of Urbino — the ideal young Christian knight — a sort of spiritual holo-graph in which even birds in flight appear frozen in an imperishable moment, by Carpaccio; portraits by Titoretto and Titian, and one of an anonymous woman standing with determined serenity before a tempestuous sky by Altdorfer; a Brazilian landscape done in 1656 by Frans Post; a stormy winter scene by Jacob van Ruisdal; a delicate scene of intimate luxury,

an elegant young lady dressing in front of the open hearth with the help of her maid, by Boucher; a couple of excellent Gnyas — one a portrait of an old blind beggar, the other, also a portrait, of painter Ascensio Julia; and an intense, sumptuous and monumental St. Casilda by Zurbaran. The list could continue, but as it stands it gives an idea of the range and quality of this superb collection.

The Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires (Avenue Mahatma Gandhi in the Bois de Boulogne) is devoted to the ethnologi-

cal study of French society — especially in its pre-industrial, rural form, and it is presenting a show of the Musée de la Miel et la Cère (to April 19) dealing with the symbiosis of the societies of men and of bees, and the significance of bees, their honey and their wax, in both practical and cultural, symbolic terms. The basic approach is a structuralist one (the museum's curator worked closely with Claude Lévi-Strauss before his appointment to this position) and, as can be seen, the structuralist mill grinds exceeding fine.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

March 5, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2,454.12	2,448.12	2,450.00	2,450.00	+5.88
Dow Jones Transportation Average	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00	+4.00
Dow Jones Utility Average	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00	+4.00

Market Diaries

NYSE	AMEX
NYSE Composite Index	AMEX Composite Index
NYSE Volume	AMEX Volume
NYSE Turnover	AMEX Turnover

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	154.00	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	+1.00
GE	28.00	+1.00
Westinghouse	24.00	+1.00
General Electric	28.00	+1.00
Westinghouse Electric	24.00	+1.00

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
NYSE Composite Index	2,454.12	2,448.12	2,450.00	2,450.00	+5.88

Standard & Poors Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Standard & Poors 500	2,454.12	2,448.12	2,450.00	2,450.00	+5.88

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	154.00	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	+1.00
GE	28.00	+1.00
Westinghouse	24.00	+1.00
General Electric	28.00	+1.00
Westinghouse Electric	24.00	+1.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AMEX Composite Index	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00	+4.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	154.00	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	+1.00
GE	28.00	+1.00
Westinghouse	24.00	+1.00
General Electric	28.00	+1.00
Westinghouse Electric	24.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Dow Jones Bond Average	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00	+4.00

2 Bonds Deferred On French Mart

PARIS — A four-billion-franc (\$660-million) domestic bond offered this week by Electricite de France has soured the French bond market and caused two issues scheduled for next week to be postponed, primary domestic bond market sources said.

A 500-million-franc bond from Banque de la Reunion and a 200-million-franc issue from BNP Paribas Bank now are not likely to appear until March 15, the sources said. Still included in the schedule for next week is an issue from Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. However, the sources said the treasury permitted this issue perhaps only because the amount had been reduced to a probable 600 million francs from the 800 million francs originally under discussion.

The sources said the treasury ordered postponement of the two other bonds because of difficulties in placing the EDF bond. The difficulties stemmed from the bond size and, according to some sources, the divergence of its terms from prevailing market conditions.

Tight Liquidity
The sources said liquidity is too tight for the market to absorb a sum in the range of four billion francs, and one added that the fixed rate coupon of 16.90 percent should have been around 17.20 percent for the issue to be a success.

The Paribas issue for next week is an eight-year, 600-million-franc floating-rate note, with interest equal to the six-month domestic money market rate plus 0.5 percentage point.

The minimum interest on the bond, which will be issued at par, is 10 percent, except for the first six months, for which a limit of 15.25 percent has been set.

The sources said the issues for Banque de la Reunion and BNP Paribas will be floating-rate notes with interest based on the average monthly rate on the domestic money market.

Recent issues have tended to be floating-rate notes, because the market is currently wary of fixed-interest paper given the uncertainty surrounding the course of interest rates, the sources said.

Shift of Emphasis
They said one reason for the tight liquidity is that institutions are holding back funds for the second two-billion-franc part of a bond, to be issued later this month by the government with the aim of reducing its social security deficit.

However, some sources also said speculation about the terms for bonds to be issued later in the year by the government in exchange for the compensation rights of newly nationalized companies is shifting the emphasis of investment from the traditional domestic bond market.

The rights, currently quoted on the ordinary Paris share market, will start to be exchanged for state-guaranteed compensatory bonds next month. The first interest payment on them will be made July 1 and cover the six months that began Jan. 1.

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International Herald Tribune
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Nippon Steel to Build Iron Plant in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR — Nippon Steel Corp., which is leading a Japanese consortium, and the Heavy Industries Corp. of Malaysia have signed an agreement for the construction of an 83 billion yen (\$352 million) sponge iron plant in Trengganu, on Malaysia's eastern coast, the Heavy Industries Corp. has announced.

Under the agreement, Nippon Steel is to be responsible for the construction of the plant, which is to be completed in early 1985. It will have a capacity of 600,000 tons of sponge iron and at least 500,000 tons of billet annually, according to the announcement.

Shell Francaise Reports Net Losses in 1981

PARIS — Shell Francaise, French unit of Royal Dutch/Shell, has reported a loss of 232 million francs (\$38.3 million) in 1981. In 1980, the company's accounts showed no profit and no loss.

Shell Francaise said the reasons for its poor 1981 performance were threefold: The fact that the company did not have access to cheaper Saudi crude oil during the first nine months of the year; long delays in adjusting petroleum product prices in France to reflect rising supply costs; and a heavy foreign exchange loss because of the appreciation of the dollar.

Renault Lists Arab Boycott Loss at \$66 Million

PARIS — Renault Vehicules Industriels, the truck-building unit of the Renault automaking group, will lose about 400 million French francs (\$66 million) as a result of an Arab boycott of corporations with financial ties to Israel, company officials estimated Friday.

The division was expected to list an overall loss of around 100 million francs for 1981, industry sources said.

At the end of 1981, Renault Vehicules Industriels was put on a blacklist drawn up by Arab League countries because of the parent company's 46.4 percent interest in American Motors Corp. AMC has an agreement with an Israeli firm to build jeeps under license.

Investment Group Buys New York Times Stock

NEW YORK — The Atlanta Capital Corp., a New York investment consulting concern, has announced the acquisition of 1,076,000 shares, or 9.32 percent, of the class A non-voting common stock of The New York Times Co.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Atlanta said it had bought the shares as an investment for its clients, whom it did not identify. Figures in the document filed with the SEC indicated that the company had spent \$37 million for the stock.

Creditors Give Ailing Braniff October Deadline

DALLAS — Braniff International Corp.'s creditors have given the airline until October "to turn things around," company president Howard Putnam told a news conference.

Meanwhile, it was announced Friday that the Civil Aeronautics Board has given interim approval to a plan requiring other airlines to honor Braniff tickets if the airline folds.

In a related development, Braniff announced the launching of a low-fare ticket sales campaign aimed at improving ticket sales. Under the plan, full-fare ticket purchasers in 10 Texas and Oklahoma cities would be allowed to buy a second ticket for \$1.

Massey-Ferguson Reports Loss in First Quarter

TORONTO — Massey-Ferguson, the farm machinery maker, reported Friday it lost \$73.5 million in the first quarter of 1982, \$9.9 million less than a year ago.

The company said the loss included a provision of \$10.4 million for unusual costs and an exchange loss of \$8.4 million. Chairman Victor Reid said he did not expect a quick recovery from a slump in farm machinery sales, because of high interest rates and depressed commodity prices.

Beckman, SmithKline Agree to \$1 Billion Merger

FULLERTON, Calif. — Beckman Instruments, based here, and SmithKline Corp. of Philadelphia have formally merged, with shareholders of both firms overwhelmingly approving a \$1.015 billion share exchange.

In their first public remarks about the acquisition since it was announced in late November, executives of the two companies said Thursday that they expect immediately to begin joining Beckman Instrument's leadership in biotechnology with SmithKline's marketing capabilities in health care.

The attention at a shareholders meeting and a subsequent news conference largely revolved around Beckman Instruments' leading role in synthesizing simple proteins called peptides, which are expected to have broad applications such as promoting farm animal growth and creating pain-killing drugs for humans.

Japanese to Tax Proceeds From Zero-Coupon Bonds

TOKYO — The government plans to tax proceeds from investment in zero-coupon bonds in the year after the year starting April 1, 1983, Finance Ministry officials said Friday.

The ministry earlier this week banned the sale of the bonds to Japanese investors by securities houses. Securities-house sources said the ban was aimed at curbing capital outflows.

Zero-coupon bonds do not pay interest but are sold at substantially less than face value, creating a considerable capital gain when the bond is redeemed. When the bonds are sold before maturity, the capital gains are tax-free, and securities houses are not obliged to report the redemption to the tax office.

The ministry sources said the government plans to revise tax regulations so that securities houses are required to report redemption of the bonds.

Meanwhile, the sources gave no indication of how long the ban on sales will be enforced, but securities-house sources speculated that it may last only one or two months, depending largely on the strength of the yen and the size of capital outflows.

Swiss Price Rise Slows

BERN — Switzerland's consumer price index for February showed a 5.3 percent increase over February 1981 level, authorities said Friday. Lower fuel oil and gasoline costs slowed the inflation rate to 0.2 percent in February from 0.5 percent in January.

Top Executives Expect Reagan to Compromise on his Budget Proposals

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Top corporate executives widely believe that President Reagan must — and eventually will — compromise with Congress in its demands for spending cuts and tax adjustments to help close the \$91.5-billion budget deficit projected for fiscal 1983.

A re-evaluation of some of the basic elements of the president's economic program, they say, is essential if the recovery promised for late 1982 is to be either substantial or sustained.

"When there is enough at stake people will compromise, and there is enough at stake now," remarked Edward F. Gibbons, chairman of the F.W. Woolworth Company. "We are at a point where people have to be sensible. The interest rate situation is becoming intolerable and unless we do something about the deficits causing that situation, any recovery will be anemic and short-lived."

This sentiment was echoed repeatedly in interviews with the corporate heads: When they supported the president's original economic recovery program, they did so on the basis of deficit projections half as large as those now being forecast and on the assumption that — if nothing else — interest rates by this time would have begun to retreat. They contend that the president should alter, not scrap, his economic program.

That view also seemed to be at the heart of Wednesday's report from the Business Roundtable, a group of 200 chief executives. The report rejected President Reagan's projected budget deficits as unacceptably large and invited Congress to make "major permanent spending cuts."

"I started off with a broad support for what Mr. Reagan was trying to do, and I still support the basic principles," said Edward G. Jefferson, chairman of Du Pont. "But the circumstances have changed, and it is time for a correction."

Added Alexander B. Trowbridge, president of the National Association of Manufacturers: "There is still basic confidence that the president is heading in the right direction, but there is a growing sense that a mid-course correction may be necessary."

"Hard Decisions"

Many of the businessmen favored eliminating provisions that allow businesses to sell certain tax benefits to other corporations. Many also supported stretching out or reducing both tax cuts and increases in defense spending.

"Hard times call for hard decisions," said William A. Andres, chairman of Dayton-Hudson. "There is

going to have to be some compromise on the tax side, and the president is just going to have to give in on defense. I am not sure how you can have a strong defense when you have such a weak economy. And you are going to have a weak economy as long as budget deficits continue to keep interest rates high."

Some businessmen, however, said they would prefer to see Mr. Reagan hold firm to his budget proposals as presented.

"I think the president should continue to hang tough," said J. Peter Grace, chairman of W.R. Grace, who was appointed Wednesday by the president to be chairman of a new study group to report on ways to cut government operating costs. Far from supporting tax reductions to date have not been big enough. As for defense spending, as a percentage of gross national product, Mr. Reagan's proposed outlays are still substantially below those of the 1950s and 1960s, he said.

Said Charles E. Exley Jr., president of NCR: "I would like to see him stick with the basic thrust of his program. The deficits are more manageable than people think, given the increases in the personal savings rate that would result from the full implementation of the president's program."

Fears of Huge Deficit Sounded by Baldrige

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — The United States could face a record foreign trade deficit in 1982, and may lose its status as a leading industrial power if current trends continue, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said.

In the short term, Mr. Baldrige said, the United States "may add as much as \$35 billion more this year" to its foreign trade deficit. That would be a record — surpassing the \$33.8 billion of 1978 — and the seventh yearly deficit in a row.

Mr. Baldrige, speaking before the Foreign Policy Association Thursday in New York, said the United States should insist on fair competition and equal access to foreign markets. He was especially critical of Japanese trade restrictions.

Between 1977 and 1980, he said, U.S. manufacturing production grew a little more than 1 percent, while Japan's increased 23 percent and West Germany's 10 percent.

Warns of Impact

"If current trends continue, we may lose our position as the world's premier industrial power before the end of the century," he said. "I believe we have to reverse those trends now or the impact on our overall economic strength and our national security will be extremely serious," he said.

Mr. Baldrige bemoaned stagnant productivity, insufficient spending on research and development and excessive concentration on short-term profits at the expense of building toward long-term gains.

But he also said the United States is already on the road to long-term solutions, at least partly through President Reagan's program for economic recovery.

Concerning foreign trade, Mr. Baldrige accused Japan of closing its markets to U.S. exports. Japan, he said, imports as much as Switzerland, although its gross national product is ten times as high.

Earlier on Thursday, Mr. Baldrige's undersecretary for international affairs, Lionel H. Olmer, told a Senate subcommittee that Japan's large trade surpluses could lead to retaliation in the form of protectionist barriers.

A number of members of Congress have been pushing for legislation requiring a policy of reciprocity — that is, matching other nations' trade restrictions with U.S. barriers.

Alarm Over Reciprocity

GENEVA (AP-Dow Jones) — International trade officials have expressed alarm that trade reciprocity legislation pending in the United States may alter the structure of the global trading system by emphasizing bilateral, rather than multilateral, means of dealing with trade problems.

The U.S. legislation is being considered as senior trade officials from 87 countries prepare to discuss ways to expand the role of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the legal framework for world commerce in goods. The officials say a bilateral approach to opening up foreign markets could wreck the uniformity of the GATT

regulations and directly conflict with its rules prohibiting trade discrimination against individual nations.

Japanese trade officials already have said they strongly oppose any reciprocity legislation, warning that it would lead to more protectionism rather than to freer trade.

But the European Economic Community, which also seeks greater opportunities to market sophisticated goods and services abroad, has given a lukewarm response to Japan's call for help in trying to block U.S. reciprocity moves.

EEC Cuts Growth Forecast, Blames Interest Rates in U.S.

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Economic growth in the European Economic Community is likely to average only 1.5 percent this year, as a result of the latest surge in U.S. interest rates, the EEC's Brussels-based Commission has predicted.

As a result, unemployment in the EEC is likely to rise from its present record level of more than 10 million to about 12 million by the end of 1982.

In November, the Commission had projected economic growth at 2 percent. The main points in its new forecasts were disclosed by sources Thursday, following a meeting here last week of high officials who were preparing next June's economic meeting of the leaders of seven major Western industrialized countries.

According to the sources, the division of opinion over U.S. monetary policy inside this group has now grown so wide that its members decided it was pointless even to try to reach a consensus on the subject.

As a result, they have postponed discussions in the hope that developments in the next few months will make it easier for them to reach joint recommendations to put the seven heads of government in June.

U.S. Upturn Assumed

In its report, the Commission warned that even the extremely modest recovery from 1981's expected 0.5 percent decline in output assumes an upturn in the United States in the second half of 1982, and would be aborted by any further rise in U.S. interest rates.

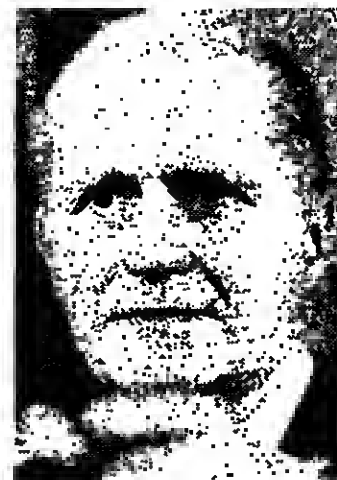
Production Rises In West Germany

BONN — West Germany's seasonally adjusted industrial production index rose 1.9 percent in February, after falling 1.9 percent in December, the Economics Ministry reported Friday.

The industrial production index, base 1976, stood provisionally at 107 in January, 0.9 percent higher than in January 1981, the ministry said. Building sector production rose sharply from December to January.

French GDP Up

PARIS (Reuters) — France's gross domestic product rose 0.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1981 for a full year growth of 0.7 percent, the French national statistics institute reported. French GDP rose 1.5 percent in 1981.



Malcolm Baldrige
... backs against the wall.

Jobless Rate In U.S. Rises In February

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 8.8 percent in February after a one-month decline to 8.5 percent in January, the Labor Department said.

February's seasonally adjusted figure compares with 7.4 percent a year earlier and matched the level reached in December — the highest since July when the current surge in unemployment began. The jobless total of 9.58 million persons was 1.8 million above July's level.

Total employment was almost unchanged at 99.59 million last month, compared to 99.58 million in January, but the unemployment rate rose because the number of Americans in the workforce climbed 286,000 to 109.17 million, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics department said.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Director Janet Norwood said a record number of persons were forced to work part time in February because full-time jobs were not available. That number rose to 5.6 million in February, the highest level since the government began keeping employment statistics in 1947, she said.

The unemployment rate now stands only two-tenths of a percentage point below the postwar high of 9 percent, which was recorded in May 1975.

Every general category of workers experienced an increase in unemployment in February, with adult women experiencing the largest numerical increase. Their unemployment rate climbed to 7.6 from 7.2 percent in January, accounting for most of the overall increase in joblessness during February, the department said.

Money Supply Drops, NYSE Prices Ease

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly lower Friday amid continuing concerns about the length and breadth of the recession. The prices had begun to rally from their lowest level in nearly two years but slipped late in the day before the release of the money supply figures.

After the market closed, the Fed announced that the M-1 measure of the money supply fell \$3 billion to \$444.3 billion in week ended Feb. 24. In the wake of the money supply report, which implies that the Fed will have room to allow interest rates to ease, the price of Treasury securities jumped a full point, effectively reducing their yield.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 807.36 after falling as much as 4.47 earlier in the day. Declines led advances, 900 to 540, and volume narrowed to 68 million shares from 74.34 million Thursday.

Analysts said the rise in February unemployment heightened worries that the recovery will not start in the second quarter, as originally anticipated.

The market's decline was stemmed somewhat by projections that the money supply will fall from \$1 billion to \$4 billion. However, Larry Wachtel of Bache Group Inc., said the market's focus has shifted to the deteriorating economy and away from interest rates, which is why the stock market has continued to weaken over the last two weeks while bonds have picked up strength.

Central Bankers Curb Intervention In Currency Trade, U.S. Fed Reports

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Intervention in foreign exchange markets by a group of 10 central banks fell to \$18 billion in the quarter ended Jan. 31 from about \$30 billion in the August-October period, the New York Federal Reserve Bank has estimated.

The intervention in the six months ended Jan. 31 totaled \$48 billion, compared with \$47 billion in the previous six months. A bank spokesman said at a press conference Thursday that the August-October quarter was a time of considerable strain on the European Monetary System, requiring intervention to protect EMS parities.

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Oil Ministers to Hold Consultations in Qatar

From Agency Dispatches

DOHA, Qatar — Key OPEC ministers are to consult here on whether to hold an emergency meeting aimed at coordinating oil export policy, OPEC sources said Friday.

Later, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister, reported that Saudi Arabia has cut its oil output ceiling to 7.5 million barrels a day from 8.5 million, effective from March 1.

Indonesia's oil minister, Subroto, was due in Doha Friday night, the sources said. The Algerian oil minister, Belkacem Nabh, here to lead a meeting of the separate organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, said he and his Arab colleagues would discuss a possible date and place for an OPEC meeting.

He did not mention Mr. Subroto, nor was it known whether other non-Arab oil ministers would fly here. OPEC comprises Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Qatar, all OPEC members.

Earlier, reliable OPEC oil sources in London said OPEC oil ministers would consult in one of the Gulf capitals and, if an agreement on what to do about the oil glut seemed in sight, move to a formal emergency conference in Geneva.

OPEC, which coordinates Arab oil activities but has no pricing role, was due to meet Saturday or Sunday, resuming a session abandoned in December when Libya blocked a Tunisian application to join.

Libya has dropped its objections. Western oil executives say that to deal with the glut OPEC probably will have to cut prices and coordinate output levels. Most of the pressure is on Saudi Arabia. Output is only one of the bitter disputes in the group, and OPEC

sources say such moderates as Indonesia and Venezuela would prefer to use informal consultations to judge whether an accord can be reached before risking a formal conference.

In London, Western oil industry executives said they doubted OPEC would hold a formal meeting, if the present consultations can set one up, before the final week of March. This view was strengthened Friday when OPEC relinquished provisional hotel bookings in Geneva for March 13 and 14.

Energy Ministry sources in Caracas said that Venezuela's oil minister, Humberto Calderon Fent, had no plans to travel to the Gulf but was in daily telephone contact with colleagues.

Separately, the Chinese news agency quoted a senior official as saying that oil from China's offshore fields will not begin flowing until after 1986. The news agency said the head of China National Offshore Oil Co. told the Chinese parliament that exploration must be speeded but did not say how. Last month, China opened the first round of bidding for the right to exploit the reserves.

In Paris, a spokesman for Elf Aquitaine said the French state oil company has about 20 percent more oil than it needs and has begun talks with Saudi Arabia aimed at cutting the surplus. He declined to elaborate or say whether talks are planned with other suppliers.

SEC Invites Probe Of Decision Not to Prosecute Citibank

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has taken the unusual step of inviting a congressional investigation of its role in ruling out prosecution of Citicorp for foreign exchange trading improprieties.

Three of the five SEC members approved a public statement issued late Thursday that said, "In view of the distorted impressions created by statements in the press the commission would welcome the opportunity to provide a full account of its handling of the Citicorp matter before an appropriate congressional committee."

The New York Times disclosed last month that the commission refused to act on a recommendation of the staff of its enforcement division to cite the New York bank for alleged irregularities in accounting for currency dealings at some of its overseas offices.

Between 1973 and 1980, the enforcement staff concluded, at least \$46 million in profits from currency transactions were improperly shifted from Citicorp branches in high-tax European countries to the Bahamas, which taxes profits at a lower rate, the newspaper said.

The SEC statement said "the case was old" and that the alleged amount of money involved was "not material" to the New York-based bank.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Jeffrey B. Morford has joined Continental Illinois International Investment Corp., a unit of Continental Illinois, as investment officer with the international sales group based in London. He was also named a second vice president. Mr. Morford previously served with Continental Bank's international banking department in the Africa/Middle East section; he was based in Chicago and assigned to business development in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

Peter Winberg has been appointed head of the international shipping department at Scandinavian Bank Group. He previously was managing director of Zenit Shipping, a subsidiary of Svenska Varv of Göteborg.

Bernard Butcher, formerly a director of Bank of America International in London, has joined Crocker National Bank in San Francisco as senior vice president, in the merchant

banking division. Mr. Butcher will supervise syndication units in San Francisco, London and Hong Kong.

George E. Williamson, formerly a senior associate in the corporate finance department of Morgan Stanley in New York, will join Crocker as a vice president in the merchant banking division in San Francisco. He will work with mergers and acquisitions.

Raybestos-Manhattan has named Pearson M. Spaght vice president of corporate strategy, a new position. He was previously with the Boston Consulting Group.

The Agence pour les Economies d'Energy has appointed Nicole Fauguet-Lemaitre director of communications and public relations. She succeeds Etienne Brandenburg, who resigned.

The Société Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Avi-



Pearson M. Spaght

ation has named Jacques Benichou as president/general director and René Ravand as honorary president.

Edward D. Collins has been appointed a nonexecutive director of Hanson Trust.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

14	22	14%	13%	14	+
15	6	7%	7	7	-
.	4	3	3	2	+

[illegible]

Iron	3	11	30	94%	94%
NiFe		6	6	79%	39%
Iron	44	25	10	54%	54%

[illegible]

On Rubber Pact

Resters

KUALA LUMPUR — Producer and consumer countries agreed Friday to extend deadline for ratification of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, a pact designed to stabilize the price of rubber.

Consumer delegates at a two-day conference

They were confident the required 80 per cent consuming and producing members would have ratified the pact by April 15 to bring into full force.

Of the 31 members, five exporters and four importers have already ratified the agreement.

The rubber pact came into force provisionally in October, 1980, and was to have been fixed within 18 months. It was the first agreement to be concluded under the \$750-million Common Commodities Fund of the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

The rubber price was at an all-time when the pact went into effect, but since then it has fallen steadily. By November, 1981, it had reached the level at which the original buffer stock manager must intervene in the markets to buy up surplus stock.

Delegates said Malaysia, which produces nearly half the world's rubber, wants to raise the price at which the buffer stock manager intervenes.

But the move is likely to be resisted by United States and the European Economic Community. Both have argued the pact is built-in clauses to stop such increases.

The buffer stock manager has also indicated

On Rubber Pact

KUALA LUMPUR — Producer and consumer countries agreed Friday to extend a deadline for ratification of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, a pact designed to stabilize the price of rubber.

Consumer delegates at a two-day conference of the International Natural Rubber Organization in Kuala Lumpur told reporters they were confident they required 80 percent of consuming and producing members would have ratified the pact by April 15 to bring it into full force.

Of the 31 members, five exporters and 26 importers have already ratified the agreement.

The rubber pact came into force provisionally in October, 1980, and was to have been ratified within 18 months. It was the first agreement to be concluded under the \$750-million Common Commodities Fund of the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

The rubber price was at an all-time high when the pact went into effect, but since then it has fallen steadily. By November, 1981, it had reached the level at which the organization's buffer stock manager must intervene in the markets to buy up surplus stock.

Delegates said Malaysia, which produces nearly half the world's rubber, wants to pass up the price at which the buffer stock manager must intervene.

But to move is likely to be resisted by the United States and the European Economic Community. Both have argued the pact has built-in clauses to stop such increases.

The buffer stock manager has also indicated he will call in more funds from major consumers and producers to continue buying in the market to try to nudge up the rubber price.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

WHEAT

CME High Low Settle Chg.

CORN

CME High Low Settle Chg.

SOYBEANS

CME High Low Settle Chg.

SOYBEAN MEAL

CME High Low Settle Chg.

SOYBEAN OIL

CME High Low Settle Chg.

CATTLE

CME High Low Settle Chg.

PORK

CME High Low Settle Chg.

HOGS

CME High Low Settle Chg.

LARD

CME High Low Settle Chg.

TALLOW

CME High Low Settle Chg.

COTTON

CME High Low Settle Chg.

COTTON OIL

CME High Low Settle Chg.

COTTONSEED

CME High Low Settle Chg.

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New York Futures

Mar. 5, 1982

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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, March 5, 1982

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SOYBEAN MEAL

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Gold Sales by Soviet Union Push Price Down

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gold's price, which fell below \$350 an ounce this week for the first time in two and a half years, continued to slide Friday, closing at \$339.75 in Hong Kong, \$341.50 in Zurich and \$343.25 in London.

Analysts said gold's price has been driven down, and will probably continue to be driven down, by heavy selling from the Soviet Union, South Africa and several members of OPEC.

A number of nations are faced with economic difficulties," said Bette Rappapoulos, a senior metals analyst with Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, the brokerage firm. "The Russians need hard currency for large imports of grain. In addition, nations that have in the past been selling oil to raise the money they need for imports have been dropping their oil prices have dropped," she said.

Gold, which reached a high of more than \$850 an ounce in London in January, 1980, and was at \$401 at the start of this year, had not been below \$350 an ounce since September, 1979, when it went as low as \$322.90 in London.

With the \$350-an-ounce barrier breached, some analysts said, the price is likely to decline toward \$300.

"In the last few weeks gold really began to move down rather steadily," Miss Rappapoulos said. "It has been a bleak economic scenario. There is less of the feeling that the recession is going to be corrected as quickly as was earlier anticipated."

She said the Soviet Union has sold gold to help finance its military operations in Afghanistan. The Russians can also sell platinum to raise foreign exchange, but the platinum market is very thin, and selling tends to create sharper price drops than those in the gold market.

The Soviet Union accounts for 23 percent of world gold production, second only to South Africa, which accounts for about 50 percent. Miss Rappapoulos said that in recent months South Africa has been selling steadily because it needs hard currency to pay for imports.

In London, analysts reported that heavy sellers in recent days have included Iran, Iraq, Libya and Indonesia.

Who is buying? Several analysts said that Japanese individual investors have been buying gold in anticipation of 1983 tax law changes that will make anonymous ownership more difficult. But analysts said such buying could not be expected to continue. It was also reported that some foreign central banks might buy to support the metal's price, but such purchases did not materialize to any great extent. Bargain hunters also have been buying, analysts said.

"Now there is a great move toward liquidity so that investors will be in position when there is an economic recovery," Miss Rappapoulos said, adding, "There is no good reason to buy gold at this point and for the next few months." She said gold might decline to \$325 or even \$300 an ounce.

"I can't see any glimmer for a change in the price trend until we have a change in the budget deficit," she said, referring to U.S. deficit projections in the \$100-billion range.

James E. Sinclair, a general partner of the Sinclair Group Companies, which specializes in foreign exchange and metals, is more optimistic. "The great drama of gold is over," he said. "Gold will experience another drop in the fall. I still don't recommend purchase of futures contracts, but I do recommend that our customers can put one-third of what they intend to commit in gold into the physical gold market at prices between \$330 and \$360."

Small London Company Intends to Beam TV Shows Throughout Europe by Satellite

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A small London company, Satellite Television, hopes to create Europe's first satellite "superstation."

The company began broadcasting a test signal throughout the continent this week to prepare for next month's anticipated launch of a commercial-satellite entertainment channel.

In 1970, Ted Turner pioneered the "superstation" by leasing a satellite link and using it to beam programs from his Atlanta station to cable systems across the United States. Satellite Television aims to do much the same thing and pioneer truly international television in Europe.

"TV Wallpaper"

The 4-year-old company already has signed agreements with cable systems in Malta, Finland and Norway and is in "advanced discussions" with cable systems in Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Right now, "we are running a test tape — it's a bit like TV wallpaper, with snippets of sports and music," said Brian Haynes, Satellite Television's director of development. "By April, we hope the receiving equipment will be in place so we can begin broadcasting between two to three hours of programming a night."

Although Mr. Haynes declines to provide specifics, he said Satellite Television has "obtained drama, comedy and adventure programming."

About 6,500 applications are on file, the commission said Thursday. Before long, as many as 18,000 may be placed before the commission, said Laurence Harris, chief of the commission's broadcast bureau.

To its final ruling Thursday, the commission said it will give preference to members of minority groups and applicants that promise to provide new kinds of programs in their communities.

At the same time, the commission left the stations open to all interested parties and set no limits on the number of stations a company may own.

The commission plans to aim for diverse ownership, raising the possibility that it will be difficult for wealthy entrants to obtain large numbers of stations at once. The commission said that once a station or an NBC obtains its first station, it will have a "demerit" each time it competes for an additional station with an applicant that has one.

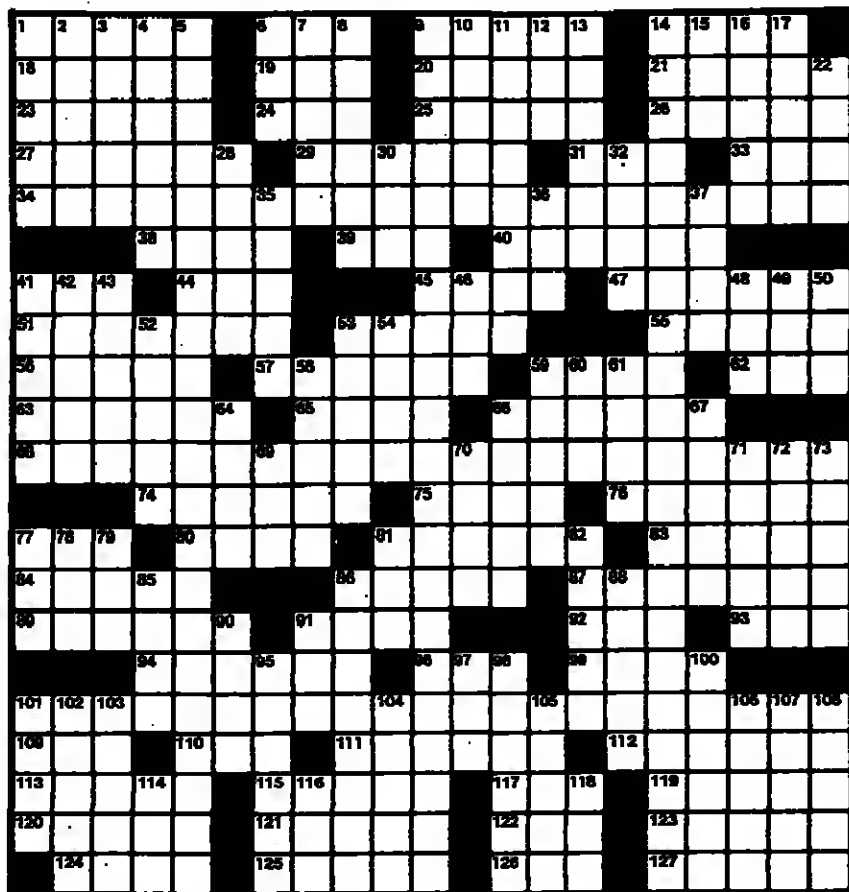
Most experts say the best hope of amassing a string of stations by one company will be to buy them from operators that fail to make a go of it.

COMPANY REPORT

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENET. MALESKA

Shades of Meaning By Mary Virginia Orna



ACROSS

- 1 Sole of a plow
2 Vichy vineyard
3 Home of the slave
4 Bone
5 Of the blood
6 Layer
7 Alpine crest
8 Drugged in
9 Suffer with argument
10 Remnant
11 Former mines
12 Practical
13 S.A. tree or fruit
14 Popular science writer
15 Ervin or Rayburn
16 Apollon, to Bizet
17 Gold
18 Uttered
19 Artist
20 Borch
21 Like some sentimental songs
22 Beckler's missile
23 Marmite
24 Eisenhower, — Dood
25 Bishop
26 Plashed
27 Unshackle the hickies
28 Piece of the pot
29 Wed
30 Edible tubers
31 Choice
32 Hards of laurels
33 Handle clumsily
34 Beguile
35 Cury
36 Aquiline abodes
37 Blue
38 "Popo" author

DOWN

- 73 Take
74 Train
75 Proportions
76 Little pocket
77 Sea over's
78 purchase
81 Perfect models
82 Meccan shrine
83 Architect
84 Jones
85 Car parts
86 — storm (won over, as an audience)
87 Call it a day
88 Loud noise
89 Short word after long
90 Post's
91 monogram
92 Grate harshly
93 Noble
94 Gobs
95 Red
96 Burrows of N.Y.C.
110 Map abbr.
111 Game dog
112 Song made popular by Al Jolson
113 — Gables, Fla.
115 Broadway musical
117 Goddess of dawn
118 Romanesque
120 Party boss in McKinley's day
121 Spokes
122 Indy 500 unit
123 Lacoste and Descartes
124 Romanov ruler
125 Filch
126 Pig's digs
127 Gerontius had one

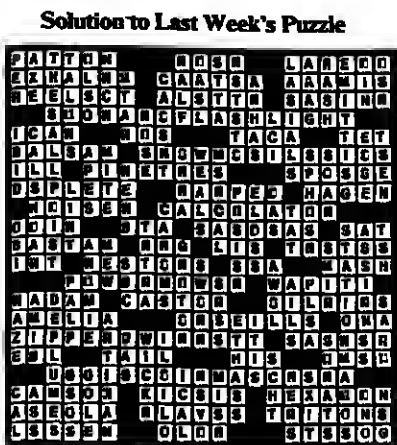
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- 1 Catches flies
2 Gershwin's
3 — East
4 Cake
5 Iranian prime minister in 1982
6 Best horses
7 White
8 Guevara
9 French historian: 1823-82
10 Author of "Jenny": 1911
11 Valerius
12 Russian noble house
13 Plushy covered
14 Summer in Sedan
15 Landford
16 Green
17 Gnat

- 16 Pretzel
17 Vestige
22 Vagueness, e.g.
23 Swiss poet: 1821-81
24 Boast
25 Nodding
26 French historian: 1823-82
27 Famed miller
41 TV's Barnaby
42 Cum — salis
43 Young sows
44 Women's service org.
45 Draw on a straw
46 Japanese outcast

- 50 Drop of the morning
51 More withered
52 Blind's splines
53 Albert
54 Aethelred's
55 Decoration
56 Peit for
57 Sawmill sound
58 Quarry
59 Garry Moore's
60 Secret
61 Atoms
62 Getting sound
63 Mirthful
64 Lynda Bird's in-laws

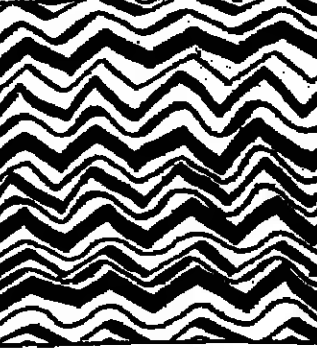
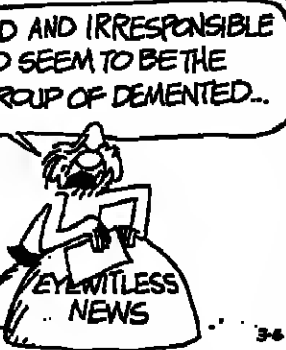
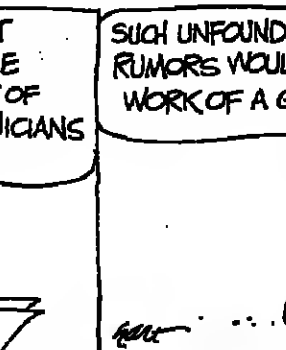
- 73 Violin virtuoso: 1858-1931
74 Evergreen
75 Cather's — of Ours
76 Plato dialogue
77 Smidgen
78 Three-masted schooner
79 Anatomical meshes
80 Ruled grain
81 Silly
82 Site of a Herculean labor
83 Earthquake
84 Memorabilia
85 Vintner's vessel
86 Rale or Hari

- 88 Uses a pie-dish
89 Brinker, for one
90 "Coffee Cantata" composer
91 One of Tintin's pack
92 Balance
93 Comb form
94 Purport
95 Windy City border area
96 Culture media
97 Soprano
98 Berger
99 Ebenezzer's expletive
100 Aromatic chemicals
101 Holm on the Thames
102 Rale or Hari

PEANUTS



B. C.



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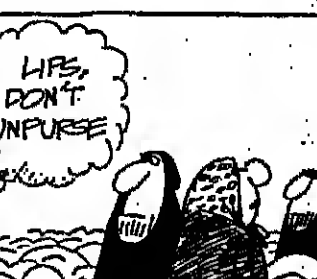
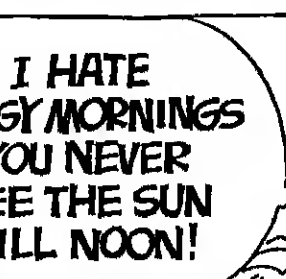
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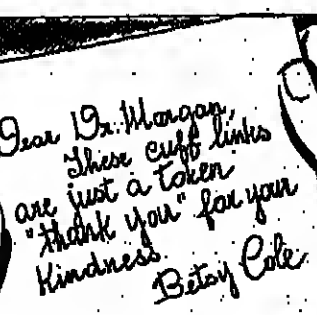
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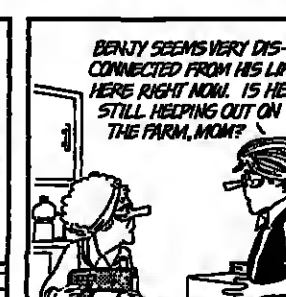
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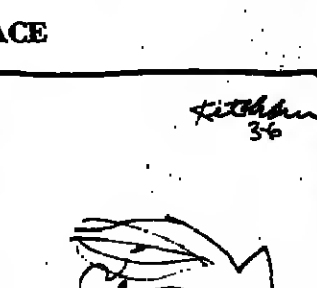
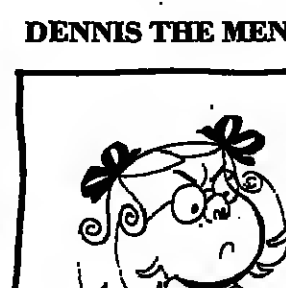
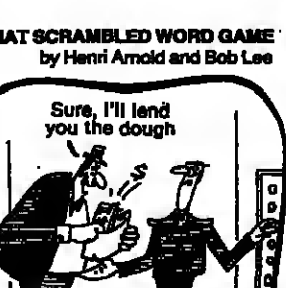
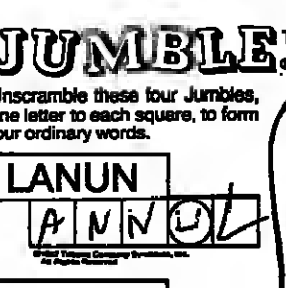
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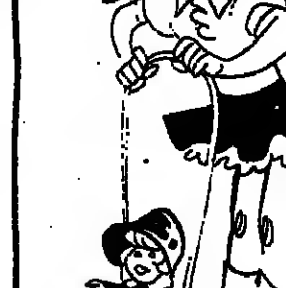
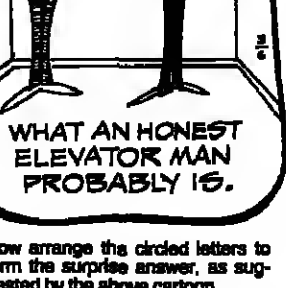
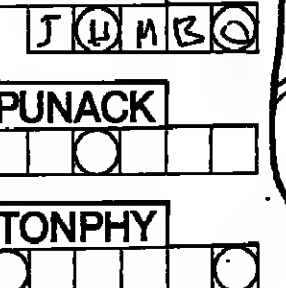
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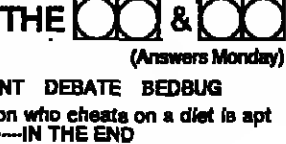
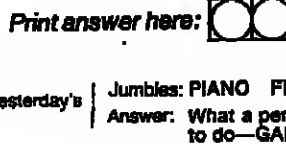
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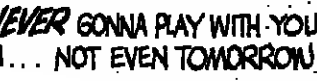
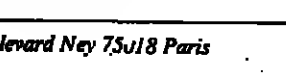
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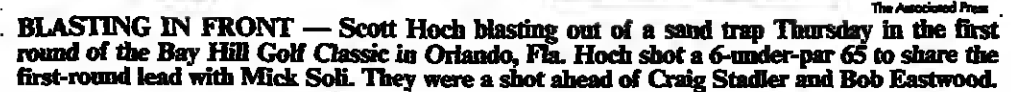
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From Agency Dispatches

ROME — Buster Mottram was among the first victors in the 1982 Davis Cup championship division tennis competition, which is being held in eight cities this weekend. Mottram swept past Adriano Panatta in Friday, 5-7, 7-5, 6-3, to give Britain a 1-0 ad in its opening best-of-five series with Italy. In the second match, rain and darkness interrupted play in Corrado Barazzutti of Italy and Richard Lewis of Great Britain. As in all other matches, a doubles match was scheduled for Saturday and two more singles matches for Sunday.

New Zealand, meanwhile, took a 2-0 lead over Britain as Russell Simpson beat José López Maeso, 14-1, 6-3, 7-9, 12-10, and Onny Parun, in his 17th year in the New Zealand team, defeated Angel Giménez, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2. The winners of these two series will play each other in the next round in July.

In Argentina, 20-year-old and Ivan Lendl gave Yugoslavia a 2-0 lead over West Germany, said defeated Uli Finner, 9-7, 6-4, 6-1, and Lendl, the No. 1 player in the world, beat Gerd Gehring, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. The West German coach, Günther Bosch, had said before the series began: "Our only chance is that Uli Finner will beat Smid. As far as we are concerned, Lendl is virtually unbeatable at his present form."

The Czechoslovak non-playing captain, Jan Koderaš, said he would not travel to Argentina, but that he would not miss Buenos Aires. That would give Czechoslovakia, if it wins another home date, against France, in the next round, the chance to play the Czechs in their own country.

But in Buenos Aires, the Argentines took a 1-0 lead when Guillermo Vilas beat Yarnick Noah, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5, 5-3, 6-7, 7-5.

In Stockholm, Mats Wilander defeated Vadim Borisov of the Soviet Union, 9-7, 6-1, 6-4, to give Sweden a 1-0 lead. The Swedes and Russians are playing for the right to meet the winner of the India-U.S. series in San Diego.

The Australian team was playing in Mexico City and Romania was playing Chile in Santiago. The winners of these two series will meet each other in the next round.

The championship division, a non-zonal competition, involves the top 16 nations. Other countries playing in zonal contests in which success means promotion to the championship section next year.

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — Australia has 13-year-olds ready to settle with Mexico as the two countries play a first round of the 1982 Davis cup competition in Mexico City. In 1969, the last time the two nations met in the Davis Cup, Mexico eliminated Australia, 3-2 was the first time Australia had been knocked out of the Davis Cup before the final Challenge round.

Australia's best players — Rod vey, Ken Rosewall, Fred Stolle and others — turned professional and the team was therefore forced to play the 1969 losing series to Mexico with Bill Bowrey, Ray R. Brown and John Alexander, then a 17-year-old Sydney schoolboy.

Zarazua in the doubles for Mexico's three points in 1969. Osuna was killed in a plane crash only weeks afterwards.

Even two of the Australian players are the same as those defending the Aussies' colors in 1969 — John Alexander, now a ripened veteran at 30, and Phil Dent, who paired 13 years ago to lose the doubles match in three straight sets, one of them 6-0, 3-21 after.

The draw eventually called for the weakest Mexican player, Francisco Maciel, to lead off both days of doubles play.

Maciel, an inexperienced and lightly rated, was to open Friday against Mark Edmondson followed by a match between the No. 1 players of both countries: Peter McNamara of Australia and Paul Ramirez of Mexico.

Edmondson and Ramirez were to play Ramirez and Jorge Lozano on Saturday. Then, on Sunday, according to the names drawn out of a silver bowl by the Australian ambassador to Mexico, Kevin Gates, Maciel was to play McNamara followed by Ramirez vs. Edmondson.

Eastern Zone Semifinals

JAKARTA (AP) — Jeon Young Dae of South Korea easily beat his

INGLEWOOD, Calif. — Billie Jean King, for the second straight night, ousted a player 20 years younger than herself in posting a 6-1, 7-5, victory over Leigh Ann Thompson on Thursday, advancing her to the quarterfinals of a women's tennis tournament here.

King, 38, who is unseeded, knocked out another 18-year-old, third-seeded Bettina Bunge of West Germany, on Wednesday.

King is not giving her good chance to win the tournament, because of the injury-withdrawals of the first and second seeds. Top-seeded Tracy Austin was forced to withdraw after an accident in which she was burned with boiling water in a restaurant Sunday night, and the No. 2 seed, Andrea Jaeger, withdrew early Thursday because of a pulled groin muscle.

In other matches, Leslie Allen ousted another quarterfinals with her default victory over Jaeger, Jo Durie defeated Kate Latham, 6-3, 6-4, and Yvonne Vermaak defeated Mary Lou Piatek, 6-1, 6-2.

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Los Angeles Dodgers and the New York Yankees, the baseball teams that jostled each other in the 1981 old Series, are favored to appear for a rematch. Harrah's Reno-Nevada Race Book has listed the stakes as 9-5 pickup to win the Series. The element and included the Dodgers at 12-5 to take 'National League flag.

The Oakland A's were pegged at 5 in the American League with Baltimore Orioles at 3-1. In the sonal League, the Houston Astros were listed at 12-5, Philadelphia Phillies at 14-5 and the St. Louis Cardinals at 16-5.

Other odds:

American League — Milwaukee Brewers, 10-1; Rangers and Chicago White Sox, 6-1; Kansas City Royals, 8-1; California Angels, 10-1; Boston Red Sox, 15-1; Detroit Tigers, 30-1; Cleveland Indians, 50-1; Minnesota Twins, 75-1, and Seattle Mariners and Toronto Blue Jays, 250-1.

League — Montreal Expos, 5-1; Cincinnati Reds, 11-2; Atlanta Braves, 15-1; San Francisco Giants, 20-1; Pittsburgh Pirates, 40-1; New York Mets, 50-1; San Diego Padres, 75-1, and Chicago Cubs 200-1.

Tommy Lasorda has arrived in the A's camp and taken part in his first workout. He had been delayed by family concerns.

the signing of 24-year-old righthander Curt Knutson, who was 9-5 at Nashville last year.

• The agent for Houston Astros pitcher J.R. Richard is again threatening a lawsuit against one or more doctors over the medical treatment given to Richard before he was traded in 1980.

• Tom Reich, said to be the agent, Tom Reich, said he will go to court in two months. "It's safe to say the suit will be filed within the next two months," he said.

• Reserve infielder Rafael Santana, the only player in the St. Louis Cardinals camp, said he was without a contract, has agreed to terms, the team announced.

U.S.C.

UNITED PRESS International

3 CASTELLÉ, France — Di Pironi, the French Formula driver, escaped serious injury after when he lost control of a 191 126-C 2 during testing at "aul Ricard circuit in southern ce.

officials said that the Ferrari's sator, became stuck to the road and that Pironi was uo a brake during a practice run Castellé. They said that he around a curve at 181 miles ur and lost control, and that rari hurtled through track s "like a rocket."

SCOTT in the day's **League opener Saturday against Atlanta**

"I can't hide it," Fanning said. "I said all winter that Johnson will be given every chance to win the job. I guess this proves it indelibly."

Over the winter, team officials talked of the need for offense from the middle of the infield where shortstop Chris Speier hit .225 last year and Scott batted .205. Johnson, .25, hit .363 in 102 at-bats with Memphis last year and then hit .298 in 215 at-bats with Denver.

• Bobby Murcer, whose official

MINNESOTA 54, Michigan 31
Ohio 31, 77; Wisconsin 25
Purdue 30, Michigan 17
W. Illinois 92, Iowa 72

SOFTBALL
Birmingham 40, Tennessee 11
FAIR WEST
New Mexico 85, Utah 71
Penn State 30, Gonzaga 34
San Diego 32, St. Mary's, Calif. 62
San Diego 34, 60, Colorado 31
San Francisco 71, Santa Clara 53

TOURNAMENTS
FIRST ROUND
St. Basil's Conference
Robert College 94, Syracuse 92

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
Red Sox
Cardinals
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Royals
Tigers
Yankees
White Sox
Blue Jays
Mariners
Angels
Astros
Padres
Giants
Dodgers
Brewers
Indians
Twins
Marlins
Montreal
Blue Jays
Braves
Phillies
Pirates
Reds
Royals
Tigers
Yankees
White Sox
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United Press International
PE, Ariz. — The Seattle
Braves announced Friday they
added righthanded baseball
Mike Parrott to the
team. Parrott is the
left fielder for the
Seattle Mariners. He was
traded to the Braves for
the right fielder, Mike
Korman, in a one-year contract.
TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Purchased
the contract of Junior Moore, infielder-outfielder,
from the Kansas City Royals.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
SEATTLE SUPERSONICS—Activated John
Johnson, forward, placed Wally
Walker, forward, on the injured list.

From Agency Dispatches

SPEN, Colo. — Steve Podborski of Canada became the first North American to win the men's World Cup downhill ski racing Friday when the only skier had a chance to catch him and to win the next-to-last down event of the season.

Parti Weatherer of Austria, the defending champion, had to win on Friday's and Saturday's downhill to catch Podborski in the standings. He came close Friday but was beaten Peter Müller, Swiss favored in this race, by points by winning Saturday's race, but the Canadian would claim the title on the basis of a better overall record in downhill. It means that North Americans took the top two men's prizes in World Cup racing, with Phil Mahre of the United States having already claimed the overall championship that combines downhill with slalom and giant slalom.

Podborski, who finished 14th on Friday, said he had mixed feelings about his title.

"I didn't ski well today, but this was a great season for me," he said at the finish line. "I'm in sort of a dream world. It will take a while for this to sink in."

Podborski has won three of the nine downhill so far this season — in Crans-Montana, Switzerland; Kitzbühel, Austria, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany. He was runner-up twice and finished fourth twice to go with an 11th place and Friday's 14th.

In Friday's race Silvano Melli of Switzerland came fourth, followed by Helmut Hoeflechner of Austria, Fritz Heinzer of Switzerland, Gustav Gmüli of Switzerland, Ken

Read of Canada, Tod Brooker of Canada and Walter Vest of Switzerland.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1:07.17.
2. Henri Weatherer, Austria, 1:07.26.
3. Corradini Crompton, 1:07.55.
4. Silvano Melli, Switzerland, 1:07.68.
5. Helmut Hoeflechner, Austria, 1:07.74.
6. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 1:08.24.
7. Gustav Gmüli, Switzerland, 1:07.95.
8. Ken Read, Canada, 1:08.55.
9. Todd Brooker, Canada, 1:08.66.
10. Walter Vest, Switzerland, 1:08.34.
11. Valeri Tsvyazov, Soviet Union, 1:08.37.
12. Silvano Melli, Switzerland, 1:08.37.
13. David Irwin, Canada, 1:08.51.
14. Steve Podborski, Canada, 1:08.94.

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH — The pack in the Five Nations rugby championship rounds the bend into the final stretch this weekend. The weaker teams risk careening off the track into the sold-out stands.

France plays Scotland here Saturday and Wales plays England at Twickenham, where officials have had to return more than a half-million pounds to late applicants for tickets.

Ireland, the idle before the game, plays France in Paris on March 20. With its third victory two weeks ago (over Scotland in Dublin), Claran Fitzgerald's team rounded the bend alone. The Irish can be caught by Wales but can no longer be passed.

The round-robin Five Nations formula starts with 59,049 possible combinations of victory, tie and loss. Behind the 100,000 Irish the race is still wide open until dusk Saturday, by which time the 81 possibilities that now remain will have been reduced to nine.

For the time being, all four of this weekend's teams can still finish at least as high as second in this 100th championship, but all four can also finish last.

- By beating England away and then Scotland in an arduous, Gareth Davies' Welshmen would end with 11 points from three victories, or enough to finish even with Ireland in the not unthinkable event that France should win in Paris. Two Welsh losses would assure last place alone if France picks up at least three points from its last two matches.
- The best England can do under ower captain Steve Smith — who will set an English record for scrumhalves with his 25th international appearance — is second place. After drawing with Scotland, losing to Ireland and France, the English could end up tied for last place (with France) if Wales wins at Twickenham.
- The Scots, under 30-year-old Andy Irvine, can finish alone in second place or alone in fifth, not to mention various places in between. Fullback Irvine's placekicking and his defense against France's flashy backs are likely to be crucial in making or breaking Scotland's season.
- Jean-Pierre Rives' Frenchmen, too, can finish anywhere from fifth alone up to second alone. But the last victory would require England and Wales to draw and Scotland to become the first visiting team to win in Cardiff in 29 championship matches since France won there in 1968.
- Home advantage — Scotland has won only one in its 19 championship matches away in the last 10 years, but seven times at home at Murrayfield — may not be enough to get the Scots past France Saturday. The inexperience that has cost the new French team two defeats (by Wales and England) diminishes with each match.
- French mistakes that give away territory or penalty points should be less frequent. The backpedal-dominated style with many its players, giving a hard deal more help like from its loose forwards now that France's team selectors have put the emphasis back on specialization among the scrummaging forwards.
- No Frenchman has been heard to say that the Scots are sparing partners before the big bout with Ireland in Paris, when the French will begin their championship campaign with a slam in the championship since 1948. Scots playing at home have French respect. Still, the mood in Edinburgh Friday was gloomy.

The English and the Welsh, more than most sports pairings, often seem to have somber scores to settle. The last time Wales came to Twickenham, in 1980, feelings were so bitter and some of the play so hard that flyhalf Davies was tempted to leave the field. England would

lish sports writer, John Reeson, who has called a "disaster" for them. Thus publicizing the Welsh may bring more equanimity, usual to what nevertheless promises a taxing afternoon for French referee Paimale.

Not that Englishman Alan Walsby expects a picnic at Murrayfield. The referee, who has long since come home from something of a season with the sharp teeth in the number of penalty goals far outnumber tries. As a veteran French referee put it the other day, the pressure of television public's attention is now as any international referee is walking on eggshells. Referees admit privately that changes in the rules in the year he refereed too much of the rule. He had an agreement with Smith, the English, when he remarks that the ideal referee lets everything go nor whistles for everything.

Yet Paimale, for example, has now scored 100 points as a "non-referee," as he can imagine the outcome if he had scored in the seconds after a deliberate by Paimale to let play flow rather than minor infraction.

A public debate on the three-point goal is building up in advance of the meeting next week of the eight-member union of the world of rugby where the Americans have been surprised to find themselves put forward that rugby should look at the scoring conventions of American football.

Meanwhile, the fans keep coming. Players gladly keep playing. The queue probably closer to the market than this Tuesday when she told Bill Beaumont had come to see Birmingham Race to play in the first of the Order of the British Empire injured forced him to resign the English and quit rugby, that he had been left for the loss of his sport.

United Press International
COPENHAGEN — Björn Borg will meet Vitas Gerulaitis in Copenhagen on March 23 in the first of three matches scheduled to be played over the next five months. Borg, 22, is the world number one player, and Gerulaitis, 25, is the world number 10. Borg's manager, Lennart Bergelin, said Friday.

The players will face each other in a five-set exhibition match at the Carlsberg Tennis Center, with a prize of \$50,000, said Bergelin. Borg's record is 10-0, with the winner getting \$30,000. The match will be Borg's first outing since being defeated, 6-3, 6-1, by Tim Gullikson in Tokyo last Oct. 29 in a five-set match. Borg has since played only one-set exhibition matches since.

"I have always felt good in Copenhagen, so why not make it here to make my comeback," Borg said. "I've returned to the tennis court," he said. "I'm ready," Bergelin. Borg has already won the Volvo Grand Prix, April 5-11.

WALES CONFERENCE				
	Paritick Division			
	W	L	T	GF
Islanders	4	5	14	37
Rangers	31	21	7	33
Kelvinho	32	26	7	71
Seaburn	20	10	38	24
Whitington	24	35	9	51
Adams Division				
Harvalton	34	12	17	89
Stanton	36	21	9	79
Stanton	33	19	3	79
Stanton	30	23	14	74
Stanton	17	32	15	49
Stanton	17	32	15	49
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE				
	Morris Division			
	W	L	T	GF
Massola	28	19	18	75
Louis	27	33	4	63
Ames	23	27	12	62
Ames	23	27	12	56
Ames	17	35	14	50
Ames	18	36	12	48

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	42	15	.737
Baltimore	41	17	.700
Chicago	31	29	.517
Philadelphia	27	35	.432
New York	26	35	.429
Central Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Carolina	42	16	.724
Indian	28	30	.483
Green Bay	26	33	.441
Minnesota	24	31	.436
San Francisco	20	35	.367
Seattle	12	45	.211
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
African Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	37	21	.638
San Diego	33	26	.558
San Francisco	29	29	.500
Seattle	20	45	.303
Philadelphia	19	39	.328
San Jose	11	49	.220
Pacific Division			
	W	L	Pct.
San Francisco	35	25	.583
San Diego	31	29	.517
Los Angeles	32	25	.561
Seattle	20	27	.426
San Jose	14	45	.235

New York 129, Los Angeles 119 (Richardson 28, Lucas 23; Abdul-Jabbar 25).
Golden State 164, Dallas 98 (King 37, Shortt 21, Blackman 19).
Savision 126, Utah 124 (Malone 34, Hayes 24, Griffith 31).

NEW YORK — The National Basketball Association announced today that Harvey Catchings of the Milwaukee Bucks was fined \$200 and Cedric Maxwell of the Boston Celtics \$1,000 for separate brawling incidents.

[illegible]

BALL
Base League
 RS—Traded Chico
 to the San Francisco
 Seafishers, and a player to
 the Seafishers.

ANKERS—Signed Curt
 Javey—purchased the
 Jays. Infielder-outfielder,
 American League.

UTRAL
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ONICS—Activated John
 Pineda. Utility warrior,
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